

The Oldest Agricultural and Live Stock Journal in the Mississippi Valley



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SIXTH ANNUAL SALE OF HIGH-CLASS SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES AT MEXICO

The Most Successful in Its History—Unprecedented Attendance, Including Horsemen from All Over the United States—Event Marks a Milepost in the Development of the Saddle and Harness Horse Industry in Missouri—The Sales, the Banquet to Visitors, Those Present—Personal Mention.

By L. W. Petty.

The annual sale of high-class saddle and harness horses at Mexico, Mo., by the Missouri Special Sales Co., opened Thursday, April 17, and closed Saturday, April 19.

Buyers from many different states of the Union were assembled at the foremost saddle horse market of the world and showed their appreciation of the royal bred saddlers and fancy drivers, by lively competition for the ones offered for sale.

The sale was a success from every standpoint. Considering the quality of the horses sold, the prices at which they were knocked down were quite reasonable. The total amount realized from the sale was about \$35,000.00.

A great deal of credit for the success of the sale is due to the untiring efforts of Wm. F. Atkinson and Rufus Jackson, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Missouri Sales Co., who conducted the sale.

The auctioneers were Cols. P. M. Gross of St. Louis and J. T. Johnson of Mexico.

The sale was formally opened at 1:30 p. m. Thursday by Col. Gross, who said:

"Mexico as a saddle horse center had every other so-called saddle horse center backed off the boards and to the rear.

"You have come here to attend the Sixth Annual horse sale of the Missouri Special Sales Co.—a sale that has no equal anywhere in the world. In all the world today there is not another place where the saddle horse is produced in such quality and such numbers.

"You can find more good saddle horses in Mexico, Mo., at any time than anywhere else on earth. You have, therefore, come to the real saddle horse center to make your purchases.

"In this connection, I want to say to those of you who have never been here before, that you are dealing with men of absolute integrity and veracity; what they tell you of their offerings will be exactly that way and these men are substantial and capable of backing up their statements.

"This, too, is the home of the greatest saddle horse ever produced. Mexico, Mo., produced a horse that for more than ten years held the world's

championship as a saddle stallion. As a champion of champions and as a sire of champions, whose get, in turn, are sires of champions, I call your attention to Rex McDonald, the greatest of them all, now owned in Mexico, where many years ago he started his phenomenal career."

Col. Gross was followed by Col. J. T. Johnson, who in the inimitable manner that has won for him the distinction of being one of the greatest live stock auctioneers in the country, briefly told the buyers of the advantage of buying in Mexico.

The following is almost a complete list of the sales:

Governor Major, mahogany bay gelding, consigned by Hawkins & Shepherd, Bowling Green, Mo., purchased by E. D. Billings, Chicago, for \$700.

Champ Clark, bay gelding, owned by Hook & Woods, Paris, Mo., to E. D. Billings, \$450.

King Hamilton, black stallion, to Dick Dillard, Shamrock, Mo., \$605.

Nat Goodwin, bay gelding, owned by Hook & Woods, agts., to C. D. Ragsdale, Shelbyville, Mo., \$500.

Louza B., dark bay mare, owned by J. W. Laws, Newton, Mo., to Tom Chandler, Columbia, Mo., \$210.

Sallie McDonald, chestnut mare, 5 years old, Hook & Woods, agts., sold to John R. Thompson, the Chicago restaurant man, for \$800. Sallie McDonald is a very handsome mare, and was never defeated in the Ladies' Class.

Jack O'Diamonds, liver-colored chestnut gelding, owned by Col. Trexler, Allentown, Pa., was bought by James A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo., for \$450. He is to be used as a pleasure horse by Mrs. Houchin.

Highball, bay gelding, 7 years old, owned by Buckman Bros., Monroe City, Mo., to C. R. Wells, of Washington, Iowa, \$710. Mr. Wells will use him as a pleasure and show horse.

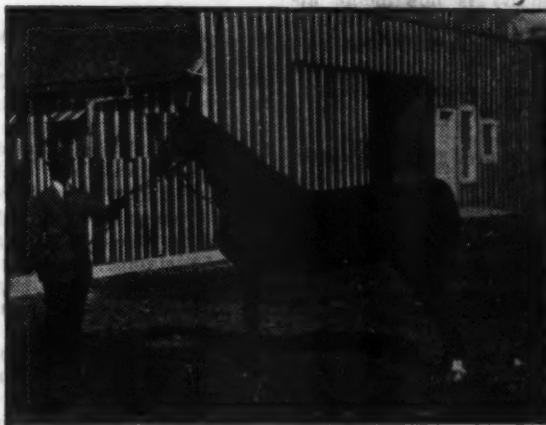
Willie Green, trotting stallion, was bought by M. F. Brannon, Knoxville, Tenn., for \$450.

May Morning, bay mare, owned by Lee Bros., Mexico, Mo., to C. N. Arnett, Ames, Iowa, \$305.

Patrick, black gelding, with marking, owned by Hook & Woods, Agts., Paris, Mo., to Fred J. Ward, Rock Island, Ill., \$280.

Casey Jones, chestnut gelding, own-

Buckman Bros.' Great Gelding Highball Goes to Iowa at \$710.00



HIGHBALL, 7 years old, sired by Bozon Montrose; dam Margaret B., by John M. Hoxey, owned by Buckman Bros., Monroe City, was sold to C. R. Wells, Washington, Ia., for \$710.00. Highball was Champion Gelding and Champion Mare or Gelding, Missouri State Fair, 1911, and Grand Champion Saddle Horse at the Chicago International, same year; also a winner the past season at Springfield, Ill., State Fair, and Chicago International. Mr. Wells purchased Highball for a pleasure horse.

ed by J. H. Glenn, Columbia, Mo., to Ulrich Bros., Kansas City, Kan., \$305.

La Poloma, brown gelding, owned by Ed. L. Lee, Mexico, Mo., to Jack O'Brien, Chicago, \$175.

Bay gelding, owned by Lee Bros., to Fred A. Thomas, Portland, Me., \$300.

Midnight, black gelding, owned by Hook & Woods, Agts., Paris, Mo., to Jack O'Brien, Chicago, \$250.

Bob, brown gelding owned by Dr. Diven, Wellsville, Mo., to H. A. Whittenberg, St. Louis, \$325.

Brown Silk, seal brown mare, owned by Lee Bros., Mexico, Mo., to Pat Hayden, Montgomery City, \$165.

Jack Ragsdale, brown gelding, owned by Hook & Woods, Agents, Paris, Mo., to Lee Tansil, La Plata, \$300.

Lee McDonald, brown gelding, owned by Hook & Woods, Agts., Paris, Mo., to Arthur Willop, Paris, \$265.

Sir Edward, chestnut gelding, owned by Lee Bros., Mexico, Mo., to W. H. Taylor, Minneapolis, Minn., \$285.

Storm King, seal brown gelding, owned by Lee Bros., Mexico, Mo., to L. E. Wing, Hamburg, Iowa, \$235.

King Cole, black gelding, owned by Lee Bros., Mexico, Mo., to R. L. Hawkins, E. St. Louis, Ill., \$245.

Dr. Dare, black gelding owned by S. C. Woods, Auxvasse, Mo., to Farmer Rusk, \$225.

Mr. Kendrick, black gelding, owned by Hugh B. Mudd, Monroe City, Mo., to W. F. Braymer, Knoxville, Tenn., \$130.

Black Becky, black mare, owned by Reece Hughes, Wellsville, Mo., to C. D. Miles, Norborne, \$215.

Crown King, 5225 A. S. H. R., a

chestnut stallion; left hind foot white, owned by Chester Atterbury, Madison, Mo., to C. D. Ragsdale, of Shelbyville, \$150.

Carnation McDonald, owned by Tom Bass, to Hamilton Bros., Keota, Ill., \$380.

John Forrest, bay gelding, owned by Reece Hughes, Wellsville, Mo., to Hamilton Bros., Keota, Ill., \$160.

Richard King 3346 A. S. H. R., a dark bay stallion, owned by J. W. Laws, Newton, Mo., to Tom Chandler, Columbia, \$390.

Easter Lad, dark chestnut gelding, owned by Lee Bros., Mexico, Mo., to F. J. Ward, Rock Island, Ill., \$325.

Estill King 5188 A. S. H. R., a chestnut stallion, owned by Chester Atterbury, Madison, Mo., to C. D. Ragsdale, Shelbyville, \$150.

Judge Miller, black stallion, owned by F. Meter, Foristell, Mo., to Wm. Darling, Queen City, \$180.

Sorrel mare, owned by Bert Luckie, Montgomery City, to Richard Beard, Danville, Ill., \$170.

Lady Bleece, chestnut mare, owned by C. H. Dean, Mexico, Mo., to Mr. Tracey, Rochester, N. Y., \$235.

King, Jr., sorrel gelding, owned by M. L. Tindall, Excelsior Springs, Mo., to Wm. Darling, Queen City, \$130.

Bess Black, black mare, owned by Joe Baker, Madison, Mo., to R. L. Beamer, Leeton, Mo., \$205.

Babe Wilson, dark bay mare, owned by H. B. Lyons, Excelsior Springs, Mo., to W. C. Summers, Kirksville, Mo., \$220.

Grand Visier, brown gelding, owned by Hook & Woods, Agents, Paris,

(Continued on Page 5.)

SEED CORN

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE.

We grow it, and only offer what is grown on our own farm, from the very best seed. No one has better seed, and no one can afford to sell good seed cheaper. Prices: Crated ears, \$3.00 per bushel, select shelled, \$2.50 per bushel. A few bushels of Boone County White, same prices. Better order early.

C. D. Lyon, Rt. Georgetown, Ohio.

BOONE CO. WHITE, JOHNSON CO. WHITE, R. Y. Dent and Leaning crated, \$2.50. Shelled, \$2.00. Stored and dried in a modern seed house and thoroughly tested. Shipped on approval. Regenerated Swedish Select Oats. Catalogue free. OAKLAWN SEED FARM, Chatham, Ills.

Horticulture

A NEW SELLING FORCE IN THE APPLE INDUSTRY.

Fruit Growers Are Taking Keen Interest in the Movement to Increase Apple Consumption by Scientific Advertising.

The strongest selling force of the twentieth century is now being applied to the apple industry. Co-operative advertising is educating the public to make apples a staple food in the household, thus insuring sufficient consumption to care for the ever-increasing crop.

The results secured in a few months are so great that a movement is now under way for a country-wide advertising campaign, financed in the manner that the various governments have used over and over when it was desired to raise large amounts without unduly taxing any one individual—the stamp plan. In this work growers and shippers, for their mutual advantage, will join hands.

Apple growers have been so interested in the problems pertaining to apple production that they have not devoted much time to considering how the fruit can be marketed with more profit to themselves.

This article is written to open the eyes of apple producers to the movement that a host of shrewd observers believe will bring about an era of prosperity unprecedented in the apple industry.

Advertising Successes in Other Lines
Breakfast foods and many other products of less value to consumers than the apple, have increased their distribution enormously through judicious advertising. With such a selling force ready to be applied, why should the apple trade face year after year the problem of under-consumption?

Astonishing Results Already Secured
Because no satisfactory answer could be found to this question, the International Apple Shippers' Association at its last convention decided to give co-operative advertising a "try-out." The object was not to benefit this particular association more than any other class. The movement was a broad-minded one, the association seeking to bring about a condition that would benefit growers and shippers alike.

An advertising committee was appointed, under the leadership of Mr. U. Grant Border of Baltimore, a dealer of long experience. In a short period, with but limited means at its disposal, this committee has accomplished results that prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that a country-wide, co-operative movement to advertise apples would bring rich returns.

In newspapers and journals throughout the length and breadth of the land the apple gospel has been carried. Into the homes of thousands of consumers booklets containing 197 choice apple recipes, (with many convincing reasons for using more apples) have been sent. Fifteen hundred retailers in the large consuming centers have taken the trouble to

write the chairman, promising their co-operation along the lines his committee suggests. And to twenty thousand dealers throughout the country the wisdom of large sales at smaller profits has been shown.

The Movement Spreads

The splendid work of this aggressive committee naturally awakened the interest of growers and shippers in all sections of the country.

Apple journals commented on the success of the movement, urging co-operation. A flood of letters from prominent men in the industry poured in on the committee. Requests for the booklets of apple recipes came in overwhelming numbers, over half of a million having been requested by growers, shippers and dealers, for distribution to their trade.

Too much was being accomplished, too much was yet to be done, to hamper the committee for lack of funds. The question arose; how could this vital work be financed so that the expense would fall equally on every one who will derive benefit from the advertising, and how could it be divided so that it would not be burdensome to any grower or shipper.

The Stamp Plan is Adopted

By a stroke of genius, the stamp plan was thought of. To all who have considered it, the plan appears an ideal way of providing the funds. Each box of apples shipped will bear a one-cent stamp, and each barrel a two-cent stamp. Thus every grower and shipper pays only his just proportion. If he ships 50 packages he buys only 50 stamps; if he ships 1000 packages he buys 1000 stamps. Thus the expense is equally borne by every one interested.

To safeguard the money collected from the stamps, the plan provides that the entire issue be placed in charge of a Trust Company.

This company, through its agencies throughout the country, will sell the stamps to the growers and shippers. The proceeds will be placed to the credit of the advertising fund, and will be drawn upon through checks or drafts signed by three officers of the body or bodies issuing the stamps, and countersigned by the chairman of the Advertising Committee.

General Approval of the Stamp Plan
This plan has already been ratified by the executive committee of the International Apple Shippers' Association.

The president of the New York State Fruit Growers Association, Mr. Clarke Allis, has warmly endorsed it, promising to be among the first to stamp every package of apples shipped to him.

Mr. F. W. Gwin, General Manager of the Northwestern Fruit Exchange, of Portland, Oregon, promises the hearty co-operation of his Exchange in this work.

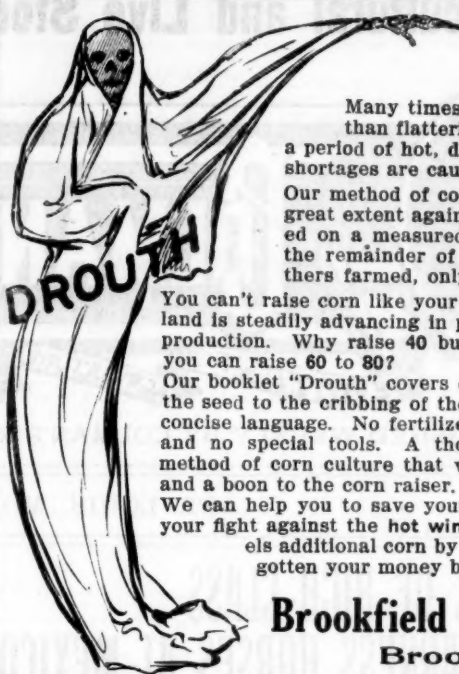
Growers in all sections of the country have written to Chairman Border, expressing their willingness to subscribe to the stamps.

Judge Fremont Wood, President of Idaho State Horticultural Association Meeting, has this to say:

"A campaign of advertising has been inaugurated by the International Apple Shippers' Association that is worthy of consideration. . . . They certainly can not do anything to add materially to the demand for apples in trade that will not operate to the benefit of grower. The use of the apple should be advertised everywhere."

Universal Benefits From the Advertising.

As already stated, the policy underlying the campaign will be to make the advertising help, not any special class, but growers, shippers and dealers everywhere. Better markets in all sections of the country mean universal prosperity. No better illustration of the results that will be accom-



The Bane of the Corn Grower is Drouth

Many times have your prospects been more than flattering only to see them dispelled by a period of hot, dry weather. 85 per cent. of corn shortages are caused by this lack of moisture.

Our method of corn culture insures you to a very great extent against this condition. We have raised on a measured acre 96 bushels of corn, while the remainder of the field, farmed as our forefathers farmed, only raised 33 bushels to the acre.

You can't raise corn like your ancestors and make it go. Corn land is steadily advancing in price and you must increase the production. Why raise 40 bushels of corn to the acre when you can raise 60 to 80?

Our booklet "Drouth" covers every step from the selection of the seed to the cribbing of the corn, and is written in simple, concise language. No fertilizer, no special kind of seed corn, and no special tools. A thoroughly practical and modern method of corn culture that will be of untold benefit to you and a boon to the corn raiser.

We can help you to save your moisture, we can help you in your fight against the hot winds. If you only raise two bushels additional corn by reading this book you will have gotten your money back. "Drouth" by mail \$1.00

Brookfield Corn Culture Club Brookfield, Mo.

FANCY CLOVER, TIMOTHY, RED TOP, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ETC.

Garden and Flower Seeds of Superior Quality. None Better. Write for Catalogue.

JUL PETERSEN SEED & COM. CO.
709 Carroll St. - - St. Louis

SEEDS

Grain, Clover and Grass Seeds,
CHAS. E. PRUNTY,
7. 9 and 11 South Main St. SAINT LOUIS

SEEDS OF QUALITY

A. W. SCHISLER GRAIN CO.

708-10 NORTH FOURTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Clover, Cow Peas, Grass Seeds, Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.
SEND FOR OUR ANNUAL CATALOG.

plished can be found than is afforded by the following incident:

An advertising Committee of the International Apple Shippers' Association sent out to 20,000 dealers the following circular:

A Striking Statement.

From a progressive retail dealer:
"When I demanded 100 per cent profit on apples, I sold only one barrel a week—and made but \$2.20.

I now make a leader of apples, and sell ten barrels at thirty-five cents a peck that cost me twenty-five cents—making \$11 profit instead of \$2.20.

By this change in my methods, I not only hold my present customers, but make many new ones who appreciate my efforts to help reduce the high cost of living."

A. H. GLOS' SONS,
213 N. Castle Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Upon the receipt of this testimonial, a retailer came to a member of the association. "Is this statement true?" he asked.

"We do not send out statements that are not true!" was the answer. "Then I'm going to try the plan!" asserted the retailer.

Instead of buying a few boxes, as was his usual custom, he ordered 25 boxes, and weekly since then he has been ordering this amount. It is plain that these advertising seeds, spread broadcast throughout the country, bear fruit that benefits every member of the apple industry.

The spreading broadcast of the apple recipe booklets throughout the entire country, stimulating apple consumption, is also serving the ends of the entire industry.

August First is the Day

On this day the stamps will be placed in circulation. Every grower and shipper is asked to place one on each package he sends out. Thus, at

a low and equitable expense to each, a sufficient fund will be created to make the new crop move to a lively tune that will be a welcome contrast to the Dead March that has accompanied King Apple in the recent past.

Chairman U. Grant Border, 218 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. will furnish full information to any grower or shipper, and is prepared to answer any questions upon the subject.

Scientific advertising, as far as apples are concerned, has been demonstrated, say those who have watched this movement. The question now is:

"Will the growers themselves realize what this movement means to them and will each do his share?"

In view of what has already been accomplished, it can safely be prophesied that each grower will gladly do what is asked of him.

He had just arrived in Colorado Springs, and presuming his neighbor on the sanitarium piazza to be a fellow invalid, he opened conversation with him along the most natural lines.

"And is the air here," he began, "as good for the health as they say it is?"

"Is it!" exclaimed the other. "Well, now, I should rather say it is! Why, when I first came here I had no strength at all. I couldn't possibly have walked across this piazza. I had hardly a hair on my head, and as for weight, why, you almost could have weighed me on the letter scales in the office there!"

"You don't say! And have you been here long?"

"Uh, huh, some time. You see, I'm the proprietor's son, and I was born here."

The Poultry Yard

THE SMALLER BREEDS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A question that one sees little discussed in the poultry and farm journals is the relative food costs for the different breeds of fowls. It is now pretty well settled that the smaller breeds, the Mediterranean class of fowls are the most profitable produce of market eggs. One reads of many laying records—many individual instances where the larger breeds excelled the smaller in the number of eggs produced. Yet in nine such instances out of ten, were the relative food cost considered, the smaller fowl would have proved the better money maker.

The writer's experience is that white-shelled eggs can be produced cheaper than the brown-shelled ones. Some two years ago twelve Ancona pullets were pitted against twelve Plymouth Rock pullets. Both pens were fed and managed exactly the same. Careful account was kept of the number and value of eggs produced, and the value of food consumed by each flock.

In one year's time the Anconas produced 1,464 eggs, or an average of 122 eggs each. The average gross income for each hen was 2.54. The twelve Anconas consumed food of the value of \$13.30 or \$1.11 for each pullet. These figures show that each Ancona produced a net profit of \$1.43.

The Plymouth Rocks produced 1272 eggs, or a per bird average of 106. The gross value of the Plymouth Rock eggs per hen was \$2.27. Each Plymouth Rock consumed food that cost \$1.43. This leaves a net profit on the year's work of 84 cents for each pullet.

At the end of the year's laying, the Plymouth Rocks averaged a weight of five and one-half pounds each; the Anconas three and one-half pounds. At 12 cents per pound each Plymouth Rock was worth 24 cents more than each Ancona.

The chicks of both breeds were hatched on the same date, April 6, and it was concluded that both breeds had reached full laying maturity by October 1, the date the contest began. Each Anona consumed during the growing period, food worth 31 cents. On the other hand each Plymouth Rock "put away" food of the value of 43 cents. Holding these figures in mind we will prepare the following tables:

Dr.	Ply. R.	Ancona
Cost of growing to maturity.....	\$.43	\$.31
Food cost one year....	1.43	1.11
Total cost.....	\$1.86	\$1.42
Cr.	Ply. R.	Anconas
Value of eggs.....	\$2.27	\$2.54
Value of fowl at close of year.....	.66	.42
Total.....	\$2.93	\$2.96
Total expense.....	1.86	1.42
Net profit.....	\$1.07	\$1.54

These figures show that each Ancona produced 47 cents over the amount produced by each Plymouth Rock. Many perhaps, will contend that these figures are not strictly correct, claiming that the surplus Plymouth cockerels sold, would bring much more than the surplus cockerels of the smaller breed. The writer's experience is that chicks of the smaller breeds reach a two-pound weight, (broiler size) in as short a time as do chicks of the larger breeds. Where roasting chickens and capons are marketed, the figures perhaps would make a different showing.

It has long been a surprise to the

writer that fowls of the smaller breeds are not more popular on the farm. On regular poultry farms they are used almost exclusively. Where free range is provided, the smaller fowls will find a much larger proportion of their food than will the larger fowls. The smaller fowls are more active and can be fed a much larger proportion of corn without danger of becoming overly fat. Corn is the cheapest food available on most farms.

Another point in favor of the smaller breed is that they lay white-shelled eggs, which readily sell at a premium of four or five cents in the New York market.

Perhaps the lack of popularity of the small breeds on the farm may be attributed to the fact that they are poor setters and mothers. At the present time, however, incubators and brooders are so cheap that this ought not to prove a serious objection.

Cannelton, Ind. T. Z. RICHEY.

DELIVERING HONEST EGGS TO MARKET.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Naturally it would be considered a good business method to preserve the summer-laid eggs and sell them during the winter when the prices are at the highest, and when the average hen on the farm is not doing much in the egg-producing line. That is, one would consider it a wise move providing those eggs would present a fresh appearance and a fresh flavor when taken out of the brine, pickle, or whatever method is employed.

But, on the other hand, they not only have a stale look, but in flavor are entirely unfit for food.

For years the writer has fought this practice of holding eggs, not only on account of their unfitness as food, but as to the unfairness in competition with the industrious winter-laying hen.

It would not border so strongly on dishonesty if these eggs were labelled and sold as preserved or held eggs, for then the buyer would know exactly what he or she was getting. But the common practice is to sell them as winter-laid eggs. In some sections of the country dealers are compelled to guarantee the age or condition, but this rule is not universal. Surely it is a matter that deserves the attention of the pure food commission.

All these advertised "secrets" are nothing less than bids for dishonest practices. The poor of the cities are generally the victims. The writer has repeatedly said, and repeats again, that one-half of the population residing in the cities do not know how a fresh egg tastes. The guaranteed strictly fresh article is so quickly captured by the well-to-do people that the market seems to be supplied with nothing but aged, stale, preserved, pickled or stored eggs.

"Fresh Country Eggs" is a sign frequently noticed in store windows, and to the uninited this appeals very strongly. Ordinarily that would be a guarantee of freshness, but it is not always so. Not that the farmers are dishonest, nor that the dealers wish to play a trick upon the public. But the fact remains that in gathering the eggs, farmers are often careless. In the first place the hens are allowed too free range, with manure piles to scratch over, and pools of stagnant water to drink from. Certainly such treatment will not give the eggs the fine flavor they naturally get when fed nothing but pure grains, pure meat scraps, and other articles of similar purity. The greatest trouble comes in gathering the eggs. Having free range the hens make nests here and there, hidden from general view, and in these nests are found quite a number of eggs. Whenever discovered the entire lot is at once consigned to the market basket. If twelve eggs are

found in such a nest, it is not likely that twelve hens that day laid those eggs. It is more likely that one hen took twelve days, or more if she lays like the average kind. The result is quite a number of bad eggs are sent in each shipment, to say nothing about the flavor of those that are otherwise good. No wonder epicures are beginning to become shy of "Fresh Country Eggs."

The safest eggs to buy are those coming from the yards of a market poultryman. His fowls are kept in generous-sized runs, his houses are comfortable, and clean, and the stock is kept exercising to keep them in good health. The feed they get is the best and purest of grains, meat and greens, and the water is given them fresh daily. The eggs are gathered one or two times each day, according to severity of weather, and there is no chance for the hens to hide their nests. The market poultier rarely ever holds his eggs longer than three days, while the farmer keeps saving up his crop until there are enough to make it worth while "to take them to town."

There is no reason why farmers cannot keep their flocks under more improved methods, and thus not only secure a good reputation for their goods, but get the advantage of better markets. An egg should never be sent to market unless its condition can be guaranteed. It is a good plan to date them each day as gathered. If a hidden nest is found, such eggs should be marked "D" meaning their age is unknown and their condition is in doubt; then take such to the kitchen to be opened and used if found all right. It is certain that careful methods will be the most profitable.

MICHAEL K. BOYER.

CHICKEN EXPERIENCE NO. 25.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Chicken experience No. 25 first quarter, 1913. The first three months of 1913 is past or fourth of the sixth year of my practical experience in raising chickens, or market eggs on a small scale, and am still in the game. I exchange eggs at store for the 101 things a man needs in running a household. Eggs received January, 272; February, 613; March, 1004; total for three months, 1889 or 157 5-12 dozen. Layers 60 up to March 15th since 54. January sold \$6.50; February \$9.50; March \$11.95; total for three months, \$27.95; average per month \$9.31 2-3. Experience teaches me I can feed 60 hens for \$3.00 or less per month and buy all feed, but I raise some of it and cut down my expenses some. It takes a little time three times a day to look after hens. A little time three times a week to clean out under the roosts. I spent one day in March; one-half day in April working in henhouse when it was too rainy to work at anything else. As I am in the game mostly for eggs I am keeping but one rooster this year, just to crow and for company. Have four hens setting. Jackson, Mo., is somewhat of an egg market. Saturday is market day. A local paper says the stores of Jackson took in 55 cases of eggs on Saturday, March 1st; again Saturday, March 29, 90 cases. By figuring a little it amounts to some eggs. March 1st, 55 cases, 30 dozen to case, 1,650 dozen, 12 eggs to dozen 19,800 eggs; March 29, 90 cases, 2,700 doz or 32,400 eggs. I take clipping from a Cape Girardeau paper, viz: This egg makes others look small. The numerous big eggs that have been brought to this office this spring have been placed in the bantam class. John Holtz, living out on the bend road, has carried off all honors. Yesterday Mr. Holtz brought a goose egg to our office that measures 8 1/4 x 13 1/4 inches in circumference and weights eleven ounces. Mr. Holtz says he has a goose that

Eggs From Full Blood Stock Eggs

24 White or Brown Leghorn Eggs.....1.00
13 Barred or White Plymouth Rock Eggs.....1.00
13 Silver or White Wyandotte Eggs.....1.00
13 White Orpington Eggs.....1.00
13 Rhode Island Red Eggs.....1.00
13 Black Minorca Eggs.....1.00
10 White Pekin Duck Eggs.....1.00
10 Indian Runner Duck Eggs.....1.00
100 Leghorn Eggs, 25, 100 White Orpington, 25, Others 40 per 100. Send 25c extra for each setting and we will ship by Parcel Post, prepaid. Otherwise by Express. Remit by Postal, or Express Order, on St. Louis.
W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man)
Dept. 2, KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, Mo.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—15 for \$1.50, 30 for \$2.75, 100 for \$6.00. From Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rock and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, at Glen Raven Poultry Farm. Circular free. Address E. W. GEER, Lock Box 104, Farmington, Mo.

We duplicate all infertile eggs. White and Columbian Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns, and Light Brahmas. We use trap nests. In business for 30 years. Brahma eggs, \$3 for 15; \$5 for 30. The other varieties, \$2 for 15, \$5 for 60, \$10 for 100. Address, Michael K. Boyer, Box 2, Hammonton, New Jersey.

NATURE'S WAY

The Most Instructive Poultry Book Ever Put on the Market.

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lays an egg like this every other day. So far as this writer has heard, it leads all eggs. W. O. PENNEY.
Jackson, Mo., April 7, 1913.

It is sheer folly to doctor a hen for any disease or ailment and allow her the freedom of the poultry yard. All fowls should be treated in a great degree the same as human beings. When sick, not only is medicine a necessity, but rest is also required. A sick fowl running with the flock is a dangerous experiment or, more correctly putting it, a very sure source for disseminating what may turn out to be a case of contagion. Pen up the sick bird and treat it as near like a human patient as possible.

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Office. Center of everything.



Horseman

Detroit, Mich., announces an early closing race for 2:16 pacers for a purse of \$2,000, hoppers barred.

French Field, Mexico, Mo., has put his great young stallion, Pride of Mexico 5589, in the hands of Hook & Woods for development.

M. F. Brannan, of Knoxville, Tenn., attended the horse sale last week at Mexico, Mo., and bought Willie Green, trotting stallion, for \$450.

H. A. Greenwell, of Lakenan, Mo., owner of West View Stock Farm, recently sold to W. M. Cruse, Cleveland, Texas (formerly of Alabama), the good young black stallion, Chief Starlight.

A large number of horses sold at the Mexico Saddle Horse sale were shipped to their future home over the Wabash Railroad, which had made arrangements to handle them in the Wabash's usual prompt manner.

Mrs. Herman Hegeler, of Danville, Ill., bought the famous saddle horse, The Jew, from Blades & Barnett, Holiday, Mo., last week, at a fancy price. Blades & Barnett have taken him to their farm to fix him for the big show rings this season.

Casper H. H. Hoag, Judsonia, Ark., reports a filly colt by Chester Wallace 2269 by Chester Dare 10, out of his Saddle mare. He is a bay with two hind feet white, star and snip and was 42 inches high at birth, trots square and shows inclination to change gaits.

The annual horse sale of J. W. Robinson & Son, Marshall, Mo., was held April 16 and 17. About 75 head of horses were sold at good prices. Mr. Robinson told a RURAL WORLD man that in future he would arrange his sale dates so as not to conflict with the Mexico sale.

Mr. Sam Y. Sanders of Warrensburg is one of the leading spirits of the American Saddle Horse Association and lately attended the annual meeting of directors at Louisville. Mr. Sanders is going to exhibit his Denmark saddlers at Frisco in 1915. He is an uncle of Ex-Sheriff Sanders of Ray county.

The RURAL WORLD should be in every horse breeder's home. Cut out the coupon on another page and take advantage of the 50-cent rate we are offering for a full year's subscription. Just think of 52 copies of an up-to-date paper devoted to the best interests of the breeders and farmers for only 50 cents! Help us in our efforts to give Missouri breeders ONE BIG PAPER.

The Mexico (Mo.) Fair Association will hold their annual fair in August. Among the many events of interest to horsemen will be a \$1,500.00 saddle class stake open to the world, \$500.00 Junior class open to the world, \$500.00 harness class open to the world, and

other large premiums for different classes, which will be announced later.

Lou Dillon, the one-time holder of the world's record and the fastest trotter that ever lived, has foaled a bay filly by Atlantic Express. This youngster who is an unusually good individual of fine size and substance has been given a rare inheritance. Her sire was a tremendously high-class race horse as a three-year-old and is by Bellini, one of the great sires of his day, while his dam is Expression, that most wonderful of all the daughters of Electioneer.

Several articles intended for the Horse Department were crowded out this week, but will appear in next week's issue of the RURAL WORLD. Among them a report of a visit to the Eaton Farm at Mexico, Mo., and also a visit to the stables of Mr. Ben R. Middleton, owner of the great Saddle stallion, Rex McDonald. We wish to thank the horsemen of Mexico for the courteous treatment accorded our representative at the big sale last week, and expect to make our visits to Mexico more frequent in the future than in the past.

L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In order to let the readers of the RURAL WORLD get an idea of how fair managers in other parts of the United States look upon the question of assisting the breeder of trotting horses by ample stake races, and rewards therefor, I am giving from the Kentucky Record the leading editorial on the last stake to be presented the Eastern breeders:

"Another rich futurity has been added to the list of purses offered for young trotters, and still another opportunity has been made to increase the earning capacity of the light harness horse. The racing department of the New York State Fair has announced a purse to be known as the New York State Futurity, the gross value of which is \$20,206.25. In making the announcement the management states, 'Though the fair has been an established institution for seventy-three years and has been under direct State supervision since the Legislature of 1899, Commissioner Jones is the first with the requisite nerve to establish what is expected to prove an inestimable benefit to the horse breeders of the State, the idea originating with Mr. King.'

"The date of closing for entries for the New York State Futurity has not been definitely settled but it will be on or before June 1. Ten thousand dollars is set apart for three-year-olds of which \$6,000 is awarded to the first horse, \$2,500 to the second, \$1,000 to the third and \$500 to the fourth. Nominators of dams of money winners to receive \$200, \$75, \$50 and \$25 respectively. Three thousand five hundred dollars is given for two-year-old trotters, of which the winner receives \$2,000, the second horse \$750, the third \$450, and the fourth \$300, while nominators of the dams of winners will receive \$100, \$60, \$40 and \$20, respectively. A like amount is offered for four-year-old trotters with the same conditions prevailing.

"Two thousand dollars is set aside for pacers. The two-year-old division of the stake will be raced on the two-in-three plan limited to four heats and all other races in connection with this futurity will be on the three-in-five plan limited to five heats. If a nominated mare has no foal living on the first of January, 1914, another may be substituted by her nominator regardless of ownership and without additional cost. The original entrance fee which must accompany the nomination is \$5 while an additional fee of \$10 is due on the first of the

ASTRAL KING, 2805



Saddle Stallion, with breeding second to no horse that lives. With a show ring record second to no horse that lives. The sire of more Futurity winners at six years of age than any horse that lives.

Mares from a distance cared for. Fee for 1913, \$50.00 cash, with all return privileges, or \$75.00 to guarantee live foal.

Saddle horses and young prospects for sale at all times.

JAS. A. HOUCHIN,
Jefferson City, Mo.

following year when a description of the foal must be made. Nothing further is due until June 1 in the year of the race.

"No more important announcement than this has been made nor could anything more have been done to advance the breeding interests. The prize is a large one, the gross value being second only to that of the Kentucky Futurity and in addition to its cash value handsome cups will be awarded to winners of the various divisions. An important clause and one which is offered by way of encouraging the breeders of New York state provides that in the event of the winner being nominated, bred and foaled in New York State an additional sum will be added to the nominator's portion. Colt trotting has become one of the most important features of harness racing and the various futurities that have been decided during the past quarter of a century have done more to maintain the breeding industry, to encourage the production of the light harness horse than aught else.

"It is imperative that the earning capacity of the trotter should be increased, that abundant opportunity should be made for the encouragement of three-year-old racing, it is also of great importance that events should be offered for four-year-olds. Under existing conditions there is no special field for trotters of this age and in order to be of service four-year-olds must race against aged horses and invariably in fast classes. With the great increase in speed, it will be but a short time when three-year-olds will go into winter quarters with records fast enough to force them into the free-for-all division, and without a series of races for four-year-old trotters little inducement will be found for owners of such to campaign them.

"The four-year-old form is a particularly trying one, especially if extended campaigns have been fought during the year previous. It is unrea-

nable to expect a trotter of this age to hold his own with matured horses thoroughly seasoned by constant training and active racing, for while a four-year-old frequently possesses as much speed as at any time in his life and displays class of the highest order, the mere fact of this immaturity prevents his withstanding the ravages of a hard campaign when matched against aged trotters. In the history of the Transylvania, the most important all aged event for trotters, only two four-year-olds have been victorious, and now that the pace has become fast and furious, and heats in 2:05 or 2:06 are by no means rare, the task is all the more difficult.

"A four-year-old, no matter how fully developed he may be or how strong his constitution, can not be expected to hold his own in a field in which his opponents have reached maturity, and so well established is the superiority of aged horses over those of the younger division that on the running turf the scale of weights gives an allowance to the four-year-old in all events for all ages. So clearly has this fact been understood that President Tipton of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association has for many years advocated a separate class for four-year-olds, and it is due as much to his initiative in this direction as to anything else that racing associations today are offering fixed events for horses of this division."

There is nothing in the above that is not in line with what we ought to have in our Missouri State Fair Stake. It was originally offered as a \$1000 stake, in all that goes to make a state, with \$500 added by the State Fair to each division, trotting and pacing, the State Fair guaranteeing the total should not be less than \$500 for each division. The management thought best to confine it to Missouri bred and owned colts, and for fear it would call out too many contests and too large fields they put the nomination fee at \$3.00. Both were very

KEEP IT HANDY

You can never tell when a horse is going to develop a Curb, Splint, Spavin, Ringbone or lameness. Yet it is bound to happen sooner or later. And you can't afford to keep him in the larn. Keep a bottle of

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handy at all times. John Sayer of 334 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa, Ont., writes: I would not be without Kendall's Spavin Cure at any cost.

It is a priceless liniment for both man and beast.

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"Treatise on the Horse"—free—or write to Dr. S. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2 per bottle delivered. Book \$3 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Reduces Gout, Tumors, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book with testimonials free. W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 58 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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—OF—

Standard Bred Trotting Horses

—FOR SALE AT—

COLMAN STOCK FARM

Creve Coeur, Mo.

RESERVE CHAMPION 54687—Brown stallion, trotter, 16 hands, 1100 lbs., foaled 1910, sire Reserve Fund 5302, rec. 2:26 (sire of 13 in list), by Nutwood, 2:18; dam Mongrel, 2:20, by Willstake 39150, son of Wilton, 2:13; 2d dam Monina by Monitor 1327, 3d dam Minerva by Abdallah Jr. 5720. Reserve Champion is a good-looking trotter, with style, speed and action. He will make a fast trotter and a good stallion. Price, \$250.

WILKNUIT 42023, bay stallion trotter, star, left hind foot white, 16.1 hands; weight 1250 lbs. Foaled 1903, by Red Roy 2:15½, son of Red Heart 2:19, 1st dam Monnutta, 2:31, by Wilkeswood, 2:23¾; 2nd dam, Miss Wickliffe, by Wickliffe 2520; 3rd dam Monitor Rose by Monitor 1327.

Wilknut is one of the best put-up stallions I have ever seen, for style and action he can't be beat. He was never worked for speed, but can trot fast. He can show a 2:20 gait any time. He is a sure foot getter and a grand breeder. Price, \$200.00.

MONTEITH 54685, bay, two hind feet white, trotter, 15½ hands; weight 1000 lbs. Foaled 1910 by Mondorf 22009, dam Monella by Saywa 12726, son of Onward 1400; 2nd dam Lady Elliston by Elliston 5387, son of Electioneer 125.

Monteith is a large, finely formed, good gaited, speedy colt. He showed quarters in 40 seconds as a two-year-old; he will make a fast trotter and a good stallion. Price, \$200.00.

MONKELL, bay gelding, foaled Sept. 16, 1908, 15.1½ hands; weight 1050 lbs. By Mondorf 22009, dam Monella by Saywa, son of Onward 2:25; 2nd dam Lady Elliston by Elliston, son of Electioneer.

Monkell is a very nice gelding, has been used on the road some; had no track work, but we timed him quarters in 41 at the trot and quarters in 36 at the pace. He would make a very fast horse if trained at the trot or pace. He is good gaited and good headed. Price, \$175.00.

MONJAY, bay gelding, small star and snip; two hind feet white; 15.1 hands; weight 950 lbs. Foaled 1910, by Wilkes Mondorf 22009, dam Monella by Wilkeson 22023, rec. 2:25; 2nd dam Jane Wilkes by Monitor Wilkes 6692.

Monjay is a good-looking trotter, he has lots of style, speed and action. He is one of the most promising colts on the farm. Price, \$175.00.

RESERVE VICTOR, chestnut gelding, 15 hands, 900 lbs. Foaled 1910; sire Reserve Fund, 2:26½ (sire of 13 in 2:30 list), by Nutwood 600, rec. 2:18; dam Monafare Belle by Wilkeson 2:24; 2nd dam Monafare by Monitor 1327.

Reserve Victor is a good-looking trotter, sound, clean and good gaited. Price, \$150.00.

Twelve yearling colts and fillies by Reserve Fund and Baron Make. Price, \$100.00 to \$150.00.

These horses can be seen any day at the Colman Stock Farm. The Missouri Pacific R. R. trains leave Union Station for Colman Station on the farm at 6 a. m. and 5:55 p. m. The Rock Island train leaves Union Station for Creve Coeur, one-half mile from the farm, at 7:31 a. m. Creve Coeur electric cars leave on Olive street every twenty minutes. Get off at the lake and walk two miles up the lake.

short-sighted propositions. When we had gotten rid of the \$3.00 nomination fee, the management, after a demonstration that we could get a reasonable entry at the \$1.00 nomination fee, attempted to ignore the stake and drop it by default. It would be much better for the breeders of the State as well as for the good of the State Fair, to drop the official that stands in the way of the success of this stake. No other stake of the kind has ever failed. The colts furnish the best racing at Lexington and wherever the Horse Review, Horseman or American Horse Breeders stakes are contested. It is looked upon everywhere as the backbone of the whole business. Is the fourth State in the Union, in the value of agricultural products, going to be over-ridden by one who puts himself up as the autocrat of the situation, by failing to do his duty and ignoring what has been done, simply drop by want of effort? What is now has been and always will be the mainspring of the whole breeding business. Is the State Fair to be a place for men whose chief attainment of the only two men who have been placed in the position, is their unqualified success as judges of intoxicating liquors, or is it to be educational and for the purpose of showing the world we are second to no place on earth for producing all kinds of horses, cattle and swine, as well as in poultry and all farm crops? Every citizen of Missouri is or should be interested. If they are, we will have a State Fair stake equal to any in existence that will aid the breeders in showing at home that neither California, Orange County, New York, nor Kentucky has any way of producing better results than we have here in grand old Missouri.

SIXTH ANNUAL SALE OF HIGH-CLASS SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES AT MEXICO

(Continued From First Page.)

Mo., to Wm. McDonald, Hastings, Nebraska, \$260.

Bay gelding, owned by Lee Bros., to E. D. Billings, Chicago, \$285.

Gray gelding, owned by C. D. Turner, to Jack O'Brien, Chicago, \$270.

Bay gelding, owned by Moore and Noel, to Robt. Dye, Paris, \$125.

Miss Riley, dark bay mare, owned by H. B. Lyons, Excelsior Springs, to C. S. Miles, \$325.

Mystic Maid, dark bay mare, owned by Lee Bros., to R. L. Hawkins, \$255.

Bill Roper, chestnut gelding, owned by Tom Chandler, Columbia, Mo., to C. R. McNay, Ursa, Ill., \$415.

Beauty Dagmar 5537 A. S. H. R., a chestnut mare, owned by Judy & Ward, Tallula, Ill., to Jack O'Brien, Chicago, \$165.

Belle Biggs, steel gray mare, owned by B. R. Middleton, to J. N. Laws, \$195.

Tickle, chestnut mare, owned by A. B. Maddox, Fulton, to Tom Atkins, Okmulgee, Okla., \$135.

Tom Payne, bay gelding, owned by G. H. Dysart, Hallsville, to Prof. Arnett, Ames, Iowa.

Bay gelding, owned by E. D. Turner, to C. D. Dunlap, Fulton, \$140.

Harrison Denmark, 3869 A. S. H. R., bay stallion, owned by Hook & Woods, Agents, to Wm. Darling, for \$130.

Sparkling Brown, brown gelding, owned by French Field, Mexico, to J. T. Johnson, \$150.

Henrietta Green 6392, chestnut mare, owned by Eaton Farm, Mexico, to D. Holman, \$390.

Mayor Ward, bay gelding, owned by Eaton Farm, to Tom Atkins, Okmulgee, Okla., \$375.

Iowa Rose, sorrel mare, owned by Bruce Robinson, Washington, Iowa, to W. A. Wilson, Centralia, \$195.

Joe Gilson, roan gelding, owned by

THE GREATEST SADDLE STALLION LIVING MY MAJOR DARE, 4424



WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1913 AT \$50 TO INSURE A LIVING FOAL.

My Major Dare is by My Dare, by Chester Dare, by Black Squirrel, by Black Eagle.

His dam Lilly Rosebud 7138, by Elastic 233, by Red Squirrel, by Black Squirrel, etc.

The dam of Elastic by Nat Brown 31; second dam Lilly Brown 711.

Nat Brown is a son of the great Conover's Elastic 80, by Waxy, and through this horse My Major Dare gets the blood of Bay Diomed, by the great Imp. Diomed, and this blood gives My Major Dare his snap and staying qualities.

Correspondence solicited. Address

PAUL BROWN, Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Or ROBT. M. BROWN, Fair Oaks Farm, Paris, Missouri.

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Cut This Out and Mail Today--DO IT NOW!

Hugh Mudd, Monroe City, to Brown & Co., E. St. Louis, Ill., \$210.

Walter A., sorrel gelding, owned by H. B. Lyons, Excelsior Springs, to F. J. Ward, Rock Island, Ill., \$225.

Chocolate Soldier, brown gelding, owned by Frank Howell, Bloomington, Ill., to Hans Berg, Milwaukee, \$300.

My Choice, seal brown gelding, owned by Hook & Woods, Agts., to Charles Crow, Memphis, Tenn., \$230.

The Enchanter, dark steel gray gelding, owned by Moore and Noel, to Lee Bros., \$475.

General Lee, black gelding, owned by H. B. Lyons, Excelsior Springs, to Ulrich Bros., Kansas City, Kan., \$390.

Elizabeth Chief, black mare, owned by Thomas Bass, to Hamilton Bros., Keota, Iowa, \$290.

Barrymore, red chestnut gelding, owned by Moore & Noel, to W. D. Frey, Minneapolis, Minn., \$230.

Carnation McDonald, chestnut mare, owned by Thos. Bass, to W. H. Taylor, Minneapolis, Minn., \$250.

Lady Blees, chestnut mare, owned by C. H. Dean, Mexico, to J. W. Sheehy, Hastings, Neb., \$250.

Dick Berry, sorrel gelding, owned by Edgar Britt, Auxvasse, to C. D. Dunlap, \$225.

Forest King's Queen 7671, dark gray mare, owned by Hawkins & Shepherd, Bowling Green, to A. T. Steelman, Roodhouse, Ill., \$275.

NOTES OF VISITING HORSEMEN AT THE MEXICO SALE.

—Blades & Barnett, Holliday, Mo., have one of the largest training and sales barns in Missouri. They handle and sell a large number of saddle and harness horses each season.

—Mr. John Hook represented his firm, Hook & Woods, Paris, Mo., at the sale, and was in the game every

(Continued on Page 16.)

Attention, Stockmen

FOR SALE—One eight-year-old sorrel mare, 15½ hands high, good disposition, big boned and very fast. For further particulars, write

L. KOHN & SONS, 1151 Union Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

REGISTERED SADDLE STALLION,

Coming five years old, 15 3-4 hands, dark bay; sound; kind to handle; good boned and a sure breeder. Very handsome.

W. A. GRIMM.

1947 Ramsey Ave., Springfield, Mo.

Horsemen Here's Your Chance!

LESS THAN HALF PRICE!

FARRIERY

The Art of Shoeing Horses

Everyone who owns a horse should have a copy of "Shoeing Horses," by R. Boylston Hall, who has been engaged in "balancing" the feet of horses for over 45 years. The author is now 74 years old and wishes to dispose of some 300 books at a price which will enable horse owners to buy without hesitation. The author wants to do some good in the way of increased comfort to the horse, and we have arranged to take the entire edition and send them to horse owners with a yearly subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD for \$1.35. Send in your order at once, as they won't last long.

Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Forest Grove, Oregon, March 15, 1913. Mr. R. Boylston Hall, 40 State St., Boston:

Dear Sir—I wish to apologize for not acknowledging receipt of your book on Horse Shoeing before. Your book arrived just as I was moving, and I didn't have time till a few days ago to read it. You certainly deserve full credit for your work and the congratulations of every horse owner. The easy and clear way you explain your principles makes it a book that everybody can read and understand, this alone being worth more than all the treatises written on that subject so far. Hoping that you are getting all the credit due to you, and again thanking you for remembering me, I am, yours very truly, (Signed) C. P. McCAN.

The Pig Pen

SELECTING SWINE FOR BREEDING.

The best way to select any animals for breeding purposes is actually to try them out in the breeding pen and select those individuals which breed true to the characters desired. In many cases, however, it is not possible to go to all the trouble embodied in such a method; and in others, where the end sought is not the improvement of the breed but the production of animals to fatten for the general market, it is not profitable to do so. In these cases a knowledge of those characters which are typical of good animals and which indicate an ability to produce offspring of high value is of the first importance.

The first thing to determine of course is the type of animal to be raised. This must depend on the demands of the market and the relative cost of producing the various types. For most cornbelt farmers the production of the lard or fat hog type is undoubtedly to be preferred to the production of bacon hogs. There is a good demand for such hogs, and the corn belt is especially adapted for the production of the type, both in the abundant supply of corn available for feed and in the present stock found in the region. The points which the butcher demands of the fat hog are a large shoulder and a large ham, and a thick layer of fat. In selecting breeding animals in the corn belt, therefore these points should not be overlooked. The shoulders should be broad, deep and smooth; and the hind quarters should exhibit the same qualities. The sides and back should be evenly covered with fat, and in market animals this layer should be deep, although very high condition. The hair should be fine, the skin soft, and the whole breeding animals should not be in body smooth, especially in sows, as these things indicate fineness and excellence of flesh. The bone should be fine and hard. Boars may be, indeed they should be coarser, especially about the head, neck and shoulders. These distinctly sex characters in crease with age. Such, in brief, are the characters in swine which the butcher can cash in for profit.

In addition to these, there are some things which are of importance to the breeder and feeder, although the butcher cannot realize anything upon them. One of them has been hinted at above in mentioning sex characters. These should be pronounced. In the sow the quality should be fine. The body should be long and the hips should be wide, in order that there may be room for the pigs to be developed and to be born. There should be 12 teats situated well forward on the belly; and none of them should be "blind," since such teats usually produce no milk. The boar should also be long. He should be vigorous and aggressive. The head, neck and shoulders should incline to roughness, as indicating well-developed masculinity. He should be deep and broad just back of the elbows, because these characters show constitution. This is also true of the sow for the same reason. The importance of constitution and vigor cannot be overestimated. Both the boar and the sow should be long, broad, deep and low. The bone should be strong and the pasterns straight and strong. If these struc-

tures be weak, the great weight which fattening hogs take on in a few months, or the great size which boars and sows attain when fully grown, will cause them to break down. The face should be broad and the expression quiet, except for the aggressive look characteristic of good males. The actions in general should indicate a quiet disposition, as only such make good feeders. Above all in selecting for breeding should be put constitutional vigor. Especially should it be put above "fancy" points.—H. E. Mern.

DRY-CURING PORK.

A Well-tested, Practical Recipe.

For each 100 pounds of pork weigh out five pounds of salt, two pounds of granulated sugar, and two ounces of saltpetre, and mix them thoroughly. Rub the meat once every three days with a third of the mixture. While the meat is curing it is best to have it packed in a barrel or tight box. For the sake of convenience it is advisable to have two barrels, and to transfer the meat from one to the other each time it is rubbed. After the last rubbing the meat should lie in the barrel for a week or ten days, when it will be cured and ready to smoke. To cure nicely it is desirable to have a cool and rather moist place in which to keep it.

This recipe should not be used where the meat must be kept in a warm and dry place, as the preservatives will not penetrate easily and uniformly.

This recipe and a great deal of other information in regard to meats on the farm may be obtained by writing to your congressman for Farmers' Bulletin 183 prepared by Professor Andrew Boss, University Farm, St. Paul, but published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

VALUE OF SERUM FOR HOG CHOLERA.

There won't be any doubt about the value of serum in fighting hog cholera if the Kansas Agricultural College is successful in an experiment to begin soon. It is proposed by the veterinarians at the college to select certain definite sections in various parts of the state in which it will be shown that cholera can be controlled and finally eradicated by the use of serum. One hundred and fifty farmers in a section about seven miles long and four miles wide near Silver Lake are the first to offer to co-operate in making these tests. Another section of similar size in Smith county probably will be ready for the test within a few months.

Before the college will agree to make a test every hog owner in a territory must consent to co-operate and follow out the directions of the college. These directions will be mainly suggestions regarding sanitary conditions, feeding, etc. The owner must agree to have all his hogs vaccinated whether they are sick or not, and he must pay for the serum used. He must keep in close touch with the college and furnish information concerning the condition of the hogs.

The college will send a veterinary physician into the territory as often as may be necessary to vaccinate all the hogs and suggest such care in handling as he believes will be best. The salary and railroad fare of this veterinarian will be paid by the agricultural college, but the hog owners are expected to pay his other expenses.

Griggs—"It is said that coal left exposed to the elements loses ten per cent of its weight."

Briggs—"I left some exposed once and there was a much greater loss than that."

The Shepherd

USHERING IN THE LAMBS.

One of the most important seasons of the year for the flockmaster is lambing time. The number of lambs saved determines largely the possibility of profits for the year, hence the importance of saving all the youngsters. Luck at this time, like luck everywhere else, depends more upon the diligence and care of the shepherd than upon chance. And there is no other season when the flock needs such close and careful attention. The observance of a few simple rules just previous to the lambing season will also aid in keeping down mortality. It may not be amiss to suggest a few of them at this point.

In the first place, the ewes should not have too much grain just previous to lambing time, and it should be quite nitrogenous in character. Plenty of water, clean and pure but not ice-cold, should be furnished; and dry, clean, well-ventilated quarters, free from drafts, should be provided. It is better to have the ewes out-of-doors than in drafty sheds or close, poorly-ventilated, stuffy places.

They must not be crowded or rushed around, nor should they be yarded with other stock, as there is too much danger that the ewes may be injured or the lambs killed before they are born. It is important, too, that they be not allowed to jam through doorways or gateways; and doorsills or other obstructions at the entrance to sheds and barns should be low enough to avoid the possibility that the sheep will strike their abdomens against them as they pass in and out. Many an abortion of an almost fully developed lamb has been caused by the last mentioned careless arrangement. Quietness in handling and care to avoid crowding or bumping are requisite elements of good management of the pregnant ewe.

Turning now to the care of the youngsters at birth. The first few hours of their existence is the critical time. If a lamb is born strong and healthy and the ewe is all right, the lamb will usually get onto his feet and find the teat. But many times this is not the case, and especially is it true of early lambs. The bane of the new-born lamb is cold, especially cold winds, and it is very easy for the new arrival to become so chilled that he cannot get up; or, if he does succeed in getting onto his wobbly legs, he hasn't strength enough to take his first meal.

So for the lambs that are coming during cold or chilly weather, it is the part of wisdom and good management for the shepherd to be about at all times in order to get them started right. Two things should be aimed at: One, to get the lamb dry as soon as possible; the next, to get some warm milk into the little stomach with the utmost expedition.

When the newly-born lamb is found by the caretaker, no matter how lusty and strong he may be, if the weather is cold he should be cared for at once. First wipe the body with a few handfuls of chaff from the bedding, then rub vigorously with some coarse, rough material (burlap sacks are as good as anything). This will start the circulation and also prevent the lamb from chilling. As soon as the wool has dried off a bit, assist him to suckle. If the ewe has raised a lamb before, this will not be difficult, but young ewes, inexperienced in mothering, often cause a great deal of trouble.

The best way is to catch the mother and stand on one side of her, holding her close, then with the hand that is toward the rear reach over and pull the hind leg on that side upward

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and backward, grasping it just below the stifle. By bending over the ewe and holding her head close to your body with the elbow of the other arm, one hand is left free to hold the lamb so that his lips come in contact with the teat.

But before doing this the operator should be sure to "start" the milk so that the heavy, waxy gum which has sealed the milk canal in the teat has been forced out. Oftentimes the lamb does not suck hard enough to dislodge this wax and so get no milk at first. It will whet the youngster's appetite if his mouth is forced open and a bit of milk squirted into it.

The inexperienced person will find it considerable of a job to hold the ewe and manage the lamb at the same time. One is ampt to wish for four arms and hands instead of two. But the experienced operator turns the trick by holding the ewe with his arms above the elbow, thus leaving the hands free; besides, he is bent down over the mother in such a way that to a great extent he controls her with his body.

If the ewe is too fidgety and hard to hold on her feet, lay her down on her side with her shoulders resting between your own legs; or set her on her rump with her body leaning back against yours. Then lay the lamb on his side close to the udder and in such a position that you can handle him.

All this fussing to get a lamb to its first feed is often very provoking and calls for the greatest exercise of patience, but that is the only solution of the trouble—patience and continued effort until the lamb has been fed. After the first meal he will probably develop strength enough to do his nursing unaided, though in many cases assistance will be necessary several times.

And it is the best plan to be sure that the lamb is getting his milk the first day or two. Don't imagine that because he gets his head in the ewe's flank and noses around he is really nursing. Examining the udder and see if it is milked out; or, if you see the lamb evidently hunting for the teat, watch to see what happens. If his tail wags vigorously and then quits without further effort, he has probably secured a good fill; but if he continues to nose around and doesn't seem satisfied, it is time for you to take a hand.

It is getting the little fellows started the way they should go that counts. After the first day or two all the bother will be at an end and the lamb will cause no further trouble. —Ellis Rail, University of Nebraska.

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EVENING SHADE (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Winter is "lingering in the lap of spring" here. It has been very cloudy cold and rainy all last week. It is clearing and cold today, April 13th. Had a light frost this morning and a trace of snow yesterday. Peaches are in full bloom and safe so far. Live stock is making a living on the tame meadows which are nice and green now. But stock cannot make a living on the outside free woods range until next month. Ten years ago they were turned out to graze on the wild grass in March and made a good living, got fat in the fall and were brought in off the range in December. But the spring opened up about a month earlier then. It seems that the good old fashioned warm showery early springs are a thing of the past. Can it be that the seasons are changing and climatic conditions running to extremes? The recent appalling floods in the Ohio valley, the series of tornadoes in the southern and western states culminating in the great storm at Omaha and the great sand storm and intensely cold wave from Alaska which invaded every part of sunny California and swept with a withering blight the whole Pacific coast region of America are remarkable meteorological phenomenon. Astronomers tell us of the slow backward procession of the equinoxes. If these equinoxes have anything to do with the weather conditions of late years the March equinox must be backing up into the summer time pretty fast.

There has been practically no farming begun here yet. Hardly any early potatoes or gardens planted. The seasons do not seem as regular and propitious for farming interests as formerly and it takes great care and management to be a successful farmer and stock grower. But the steadily rising prices for all farm products is a great encouragement to the agriculturist, and should induce young men on the farm to stay there and make the most of their ever widening opportunities. Young men of brains and energy are badly needed in the rural districts of America today and there is room for a successful career along industrial or intellectual lines, or both. Shall write on astronomy in my next article.

GEORGE KAVANAGH.

Evening Shade, Mo.

OREGON COUNTY NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Here it is April 15 and a late spring, just as it usually is when grass starts good and early. Peaches bloomed some time ago. Apples just in bloom, sassafras showing beautiful light green leaves and other timber just about to bloom. We didn't enjoy that cold snap that ruined (?) so many peach buds—but won't give up hopes of some peaches until necessary.

Since our last communication another member has joined our family group—Elizabeth Hope—born December 16, last. Jennie, the 2-year-old last, gave up her prerogative with comparative ease after the arrival of the new baby, though she had been "baby," so long she understood Hope was her baby sister now. Hope went to church the day she was two months old, beginning with attendance at God's house early as all children should. It is so much easier to train up a child in an atmosphere of prayer Bible reading, Sabbath school and church attendance when we go and take our children with us to religious services and have prayers every morning at home, than to wait until the children are old enough to form their own opinions and build their own characters for themselves.

A neighbor once seriously said she wasn't going to bias her children in

religious matters—just let 'em go unbiased until able to decide for themselves from their own experience. So far as I could observe 'em they readily acquired lots of bias from their chosen children associates, and when grown up none of them seemed to have much idea about any kind of religion at home or church.

Seems to me the old folks away back in early Israelish times were pretty straight and lots safer. Joshua, when putting the matter of service before the children of Israel in Joshua 24:15 closed by saying "As for me and my house we will serve the Lord," and Acts 2:39, "For the promise (that is God's guidance and blessing) is unto you, and to your children." And here is something quite noticeable to anybody with open eyes and ears: No matter how some scoffers or worldly folks may make light of church or Sunday school, you will notice those same folks prefer to live in a church-going community, and in a place of great responsibility or trust, they are quite likely to want a church member or Sunday school scholar as their representative.

Say please let us know where, of whom, we can secure unpolished rice at \$5.50 delivered, Bro. Lyon. We are hunting for the man. Just planted late patch of potatoes today. Say, any of you know how good rye or barley bread is? Oats are thriving, lots of rain greening up everything

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and now lookout for weeds. Little or no corn planted yet. We want to put two stock peas in each hill and note results. O. B. SIMPKINS.
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A recent letter from Charles E. Barnes, of Taylorville, Ill., who breeds the champion strain of Buff P. Rocks, says:

"At the late National Buff Rock Club Show, held with the Illinois State Show, at Springfield, Jan. 6-11, last,

with 243 Buff Rocks in competition I won five ribbons, on five entries, winning the much coveted National ribbon for best colored male, with 81 males competing. I also may say I have raised my chicks on Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed for the past 10 years."

Yours truly,
CHARLES E. BARNES,
Taylorville, Ill.

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The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmers can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

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Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial endorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis Mo., as second-class matter.

Now is the time to lay your plans for the mid-season pasture.

The profit-making farmer keeps books. Profits are uncertain any other way.

Do a good deed now. It never goes unrewarded. Telling a neighbor about a good paper is a good deed.

Painting should be done in the spring time as soon after seeding as possible. No troublesome flies then.

Now that Senators will look to the people to elect them they will not be likely to antagonize the popular will.

The automobile and the horse are now stabled side by side. The garage has become a permanent fixture on the farm. The farmer is now enjoying life.

Don't delay your breeding or you will be in the growing season and cannot possibly get profitable returns.

Don't put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

It is proposed that the soldiers of the regular army be employed upon Government works. This is in line with good common sense and will be beneficial to the soldiers of the country at the same time.

The road to success is always open to the man who has well-matured plans and will carry them out. Hard work in all lines of human effort are necessary, but with clearly defined plans the problem is simplified.

The honey produced in this country is valued at twenty million dollars, but the work done by bees in carrying pollen is estimated at over one hundred million dollars. Farmers should look upon bees as good friends.

The bumper crops of last year have had the effect that was predicted. Farmers are getting less for their crops than at any other time in five years. The consumer has not yet felt the reduction, but it is to be hoped that he will come into his own in the near future.

Harrowing wheat early in the spring almost always is advisable. Such treatment will never do any harm and likely will increase the yield materially. The implements should be driven at right angles to the drill rows. The discs of the disc harrow should be set straight up and down so as not to tear out too much of the wheat.

Exports from the United States to Latin-America will approximate one million dollars for each business day of the current fiscal year, or practically three times as much as a decade ago. Returns thus far received and compiled by the Statistical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce indicate that the value of merchandise exported from the United States to Latin-America in the fiscal year 1913 will approximate 325 million dollars, against 115 million in 1903. The share of our exports now sent to Latin-America is over 13 per cent, as against 8 per cent in 1903. Meantime the imports from there have doubled, the figure for 1903 having been 226 million dollars, against an estimate of 426 million in 1913. The share which merchandise from Latin-America forms of the imports into the United States was, in 1903, 22 per cent, and in the current year, about 26 per cent.

The great saddle horse sale at Mexico, Mo., was held last week, April 17-18-19. It proved a big success. A large number of fine Missouri bred horses have been bought by lovers of the saddle horse all over the country and have gone to their future homes in a number of different states, and will advertise our breeders by their performances in the show rings of the great cities this fall. One thing that impressed the writer very forcibly was the goodfellowship that characterized the great throng of horsemen present at this sale. During the three days' sale not a single man was seen that was under the influence of whiskey. All the horsemen there were fine specimens of the thoroughbred gentleman, buying and selling Missouri's unequalled saddle-bred horses. Missourians do not need any of the product that has made Kentucky famous to keep her enthusiasm at a high mark. Our dealers and breeders are becoming better known every day and the Missouri bred saddle horse is coming into his own, and the annual sale at Mexico will grow from year to year until it will soon be classed as the leading sales' market of the United States.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD AND THE HORSE BREEDERS.

In this issue of the RURAL WORLD will be found a full report of the great Saddle Horse sale, conducted by the Missouri Special Sales Company at Mexico Mo., April 17, 18 and 19. It will be the policy of this paper to do everything possible for the best interest of Missouri horsemen and live stock breeders and dealers. We invite all those interested in the different branches of the live stock business to send us in news from their farms, which we will gladly publish. We want to make the RURAL WORLD the mouth-piece of the Missouri breeders and dealers, and if they will co-operate with us we will help them give to the world from week to week a full account of what Missouri is doing in the breeding line. We have the best horses in the world here in our state, but they are not advertised to any great extent compared to those owned in Kentucky, hence do not get the recognition from the horse lovers of other states that they deserve. Let us know the condition of your breeding stock, purchases and sales made, the colt crop, etc.—if only a postal card. The same applies to all branches of the live stock industry. If you have something to sell let us advertise it for you, thereby helping you dispose of your surplus, and at the same time make it possible for us to publish an up-to-date live stock and agricultural paper at a cheap price, to proclaim to the world the supremacy of Missouri in breeding Saddle and Harness horses and other live stock.

ECONOMY IN BUYING COAL.

The Bureau of Mines in a recent bulletin gives valuable information to the users of fuel, making clear the great saving in purchasing the various grades of coal, the difference in coal, etc. The large consumers, such as factories, municipalities, etc., contract for coal on the basis of heat units, and they can be left safely to look after their interests. It is very different, however, with the small consumer who has to pay different prices at different times as the season advances and must also pay for strikes, dividends and deficiencies in earnings. This is manifestly unjust and the time is coming when the small consumer will be able to buy at the same price all the year round because it is just. The best demonstration of what can be done to cheapen the price of coal has been accomplished by the Farmer's Equity Union, which buys by the trainload and sells at a price which saves about half to the consumer.

"WHY MARKETING MOVEMENT FAILS"

Excerpts from address of Hon. E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Texas, former president Texas Farmers' Congress, to the First National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, at Chicago, April 8, 1913.

Time out of mind the greatest emergency existing among the workers of the soil or producers of food and raiment supply, has been the absence of a system of distribution founded on justice, economy and efficiency. The producer's part of the consumer's dollar has been too small; the tendency, the result has been curtailment of consumption and decrease of production.

The main cause of failure of individual or concerted plans of organization to regulate prices is inefficient supervision, the absence of power or authority to enforce rules and regulations.

A federal bureau of markets, with local supervision, regulation and control of grading, packing and valuing according to established standards of

supply and demand, is an inevitable necessity.

The demagogic cry of unconstitutional! undemocratic! un-American! paternalistic! and socialistic! has cost the workers billions of dollars.

A new dispensation has come—has come to stay. Let the croaking mossbacks begin to move.

GOOD LITERATURE.

Read, mark, learn and inwardly digest. We must read if we want the best in life, and only the best and most elevating literature we can find should be admitted to our homes. If young people are started right in reading, their tastes are acquired for the best and they are satisfied with nothing less. Children can have their standards fixed early by careful mothers and fathers. In this connection it can be said that a good farm paper is generally the cleanest, most elevating and inspiring publication that can fall into the hands of the young people. It covers a large and diversified field and is compiled with a view to giving the very best and most helpful in every department. It will be the constant aim of this paper to fill every want of the home.

A. A. A.'S INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

The American Automobile Association will be represented in the two important international gatherings the coming summer. The first of these is the Ligue Internationale des Associations Touristes Congress, at Amsterdam, June 18-21, where the association's delegates will be Bernard Van H. Schultz, of New Jersey, who is making a 5,000-mile tour of Europe. Mr. Schultz has been a most extensive European motor traveler, and in the course of his several tours abroad he has traversed practically all of the important mountain passes.

For the International Road Congress to take place in London, June 23-28, of which the A. A. A. is also a member, James H. Cook, of Alabama, has been appointed. This assemblage of roads enthusiasts of the world will be a most important affair, and it is not unlikely that the A. A. A. will have several delegates, in addition to the one already selected. Mr. Schultz may arrange to join Mr. Cook, who in company with Major W. W. Crosby of Maryland, will precede his visit to London with an automobile tour of the Continent.

Illustrating the world-wide extent of automobilism, and the increasing co-operation among the various organizations, reciprocal relations are being established between the Nippon Automobile Club and the American Automobile Association, as a result of action at the recent meeting of the A. A. A. Executive Board. The Japanese association particularly urges Americans to visit unexplored Japan, and the Nippon club will supply all information as to the best roads. It is suggested that the most tourable months are March, April and May, and the latter part of September, continuing into October and November.

Three-fourths of the exports of the United States go to ten leading countries; the remaining one-fourth is distributed among 100 other countries and dependencies. The ten countries, receiving this three-fourths of our exports are: England, 523 million dollars; Canada, 329 million; Germany, 307 million; France, 135 million; Netherlands, 104 million; Italy, 65 million; Cuba, 62 million; Mexico, 53 million; Japan, and Argentina, 53 million each, these figures being for the latest complete fiscal year, 1912.

England's first daily newspaper was the Daily Courant, founded 1702 in London, and published by a woman.

AGENTS' TALK.

By C. D. Lyon.

In the course of a year I meet many agents for farm implements, and for other things, and in the course of the past thirty years I have met so many that I can tell one as far as I can see him. Meet half a dozen of them in a hotel or in the smoking compartment of a Pullman car, and even if each one is selling a different kind of a plow or harrow, you never hear one of them claim that his stuff is more than a point or two better than that sold by his competitors for trade, but just meet one of them alone and see how he changes his tune.

On my way to the city the other day a manure spreader salesman was my only companion in the smoker, and when I mentioned a spreader that he did not sell, it was fun to hear him "go after it."

The principle upon which that spreader is built is all wrong; it is coupled too long; it is not properly mounted; the plan of attaching the beater is incorrect; the feed gear is not strong enough; the draft is heavy; it is clumsy in construction; it will not handle light, chaffy manure, etc., etc., etc."

A few days after I met the agent who sold the machine which had so many bad points, and I will buy you a new hat if he did not have the same objections to make to the other man's machine, while I have not a doubt that either of the spreaders will do good work, and that one is as good as the other. The fact is, that there are perhaps a dozen manure spreaders, a dozen plows, a dozen cultivators, a dozen cream separators, and a dozen of each and every other kind of implement or machine used upon the farm, every one of them good, efficient machines, and each individual kind having at least one point in its favor over any machine of the kind made.

At the same time there is not one of them that is worth 10 per cent of its cost more than any other one, that is if they are all standard makes, despite all the "gas" of all the agents in the world. A few years ago I saw a cream separator which had a machine for washing the skimming device, and a short time afterward spoke of it to a state agent for another kind of a separator.

He pitched into the separator and the washer in true agent's style, and a few months ago his own firm came out with a washer of the same kind.

When a farmer needs a new plow, planter or other implement, his best plan is to select one of standard make, buy it, on approval, of the man who will sell it the cheapest, and if it does not do the work it is represented to do, take it back to the man who sold it.

Pay no attention to agents' chatter, as ninety-nine farmers out of every hundred are better judges of what a machine will do than any agent who has machines to sell.

RAISING SUCCOTASH FOR FEED.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In most live stock and particularly dairy sections, sowing a mixture of oats and peas (cowpeas south of central Illinois, field peas north of that latitude) for silage or for hay is very popular. A number of grain mixtures may be seeded, but as stated above, that of peas and oats is the most popular. This crop must be grown on comparatively rich soil. It will grow fairly well on thin land, but a clay loam well drained and free from weeds is the most desirable. There are several methods of seeding. Possibly the most common is to clear the field of stalks or stubble. Then sow on broadcast pea seed at the rate of 1½ bushel per acre. This is done before plowing. After putting on the seed plow to a depth of 3½ or

4 inches. Allow the land to remain in this condition for four or five days. Then put on one bushel of good oats seed per acre. Harrow until oats seed is well covered and the ground thoroughly pulverized. If the season promises to be dry it may pay to go over the field just before the oats and peas come up with a light smoothing harrow. This breaks up the crust, forms a soil mulch and enables the land to withstand drouth much better than if not so treated. In very dry seasons a second harrowing is recommended when the plants are about six inches high. The harrow must of course be very light and the teeth fine.

Some farmers prefer to plow their ground to a depth of 4 or 5 inches, pulverize it thoroughly, then put in the pea seed with a drill to a depth of 3 to 3½ inches. The oats are put in three or four days later and covered with a harrow. Both methods have proved very satisfactory. Different proportions of pea and oat seed can be used. If 1½ bushels pea seed is sown on an acre the amount of oats seed must be correspondingly less. Other things being equal, the crop which contains the greater amount of pea hay is the most valuable as stock feed. If this crop is wanted for hay it is best to cut about the time the lower leaves on both oats and peas begin to turn yellow. In this condition peas will be in the dough stage and the oats partly ripened. No feed is better for dairy cows and young stock. In fact it is an excellent feed for any kind of farm animals. The peas are easily injured by cold weather. Consequently it is desirable to delay planting until the ground has become thoroughly warmed and there is no possible danger of a frost after the crop is above ground. The date of sowing must depend on the latitude. The variety will also depend on the locality, but as a rule Little Black and Whippoorwill cowpeas have given the greatest satisfaction and the Canadian and Marrowfat field peas. Any good strong growing variety of oats may be used.

Menard Co., Ill.

W. D. S.

PENCIL POINTS.

By C. D. Lyon.

"Don't holler 'til ye git out of the woods," is a good old saying, and our readers will remember that I was "hollering" about how fast we were getting along the last week in March, but it has rained ever since and April 15 finds us behind.

It was too wet to do anything else the other day and Grant and I planted 150 strawberry plants, where beans grew last year, and these plants will be trained by the hill method.

Have you set out any strawberries this spring?

Gus came to see us last week. Gus was one of the best neighbors we ever had, but age and family matters forced him to move to a city. He does not like city life, and but few farmers do.

Seven years ago we were laughed at for cutting down locust trees six and eight inches in diameter instead of grubbing them out by the roots. As we plow this spring we tear out some of the stumps with the plow and pry the rest out with a fence rail.

As I write I hear of the burning of a farm house, and the telephone says "not a dollar of insurance." By the way, our agents tell me that my cyclone policy includes the barn door broken up by the storm of two weeks ago, and to build a new one and get my pay.

I do not favor insuring property, but I do not think that the average farmer can afford to do without some insurance.

"Hogs is hogs" just now, or rather "hogs is money," for we heard of a

man paying \$13 per cwt. for ten 85-pound pigs the other day. At such prices it would seem that hog raising must pay, but I think the seller made the most money on that lot.

The other day a man in the river bottoms was rowing a boat past a floating fodder stack, and on top of the shock he saw two rabbits. He picked up the rabbits like a couple of old house cats, setting them down in the boat, but he said that they got wild mighty quick the minute his boat reached the shore.

A man wrote me a long—unsigned—letter, all against the Farm Adviser. If he sees this I wish he would go down into Pettis County, Missouri, and see if he cannot learn more about the matter in a day than I can write in a week.

No, we do not patronize mail order houses, if our home merchants make us prices anywhere near those of Wrecksmyth, Hardbuck & Co., but we do not take much stock in the cry of "keep your money at home."

Say, are you the fellow who said, "telephones, automobiles, rural delivery, parcel post and such things won't help the farmer"? Mistaken, was you not?

Living near the "flood belt" we have been contributing meat, flour and cash to the sufferers, but we are not sure but that in cases of such disaster, it is the place of the state and national authorities to take charge of this business.

WILL NOT REDUCE BEEF COST.

Eastern editors clamoring for elimination of existing duties on meats and promising their readers that free trade means cheaper beef and mutton are reveling in lamentable ignorance of the subject, says Live Stock World. That cost can be reduced by tariff legislation is extremely improbable. If South America was full of beef the reverse would be the case, but Argentina is getting into much the same condition as North America. There has been an advance of \$1 per cwt. in the cost of Argentine beef at London and should the United States duty be removed another \$1 appreciation would occur. At present Argentina has a very restricted outlet for its beef, but the moment the present United States tariff is eliminated London and New York would get into lively competition, and that always means higher prices. Those theorists who believe that beef cost can be legislated downward by the simple cost of wiping out the duty will have an awakening later. The fact is that beef shortage is world wide, and the most effective method of restoring domestic supply to normal proportions is to encourage the grower. Should Argentine beef be admitted to the United States free of duty much of it would of necessity cross the ocean twice to reach New York, as if boats were run direct to the River Platte they could get no return cargoes. On the whole the prospect of cheaper beef is remote.

Since Messrs. Rubey and Wilson have got back alive from their horseback trip to Hot Springs it is becoming quite the fashion here for people to learn how to ride horses. Dan Hughes, the lawyer, was seen riding up Jackson boulevard the other day, with a horseman on each side to steady him.—Macon Times-Democrat.

The people of Monroe City have organized a road dragging contest in order to encourage and assist the farmers in dragging the roads leading to Monroe City. Cash prizes as follows will be offered: \$22.50 for the best strip of road leading into Monroe City from Monroe county and \$22.50 for the best strip of road leading into Monroe City from Marion county. In addition to the above named prizes a grand prize for the best five miles will be offered.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Cattle Steady—Hogs Moderate Supply Butter and Eggs Firm.

NATIVE CATTLE—Beef Steers—Moderate quota arrived, less than 20 full cars. With the exception of one or two instances the choice grades were conspicuous for their absence. However, values on medium to good kinds were from strong to about 10c higher. It was late when the banner sale was negotiated, and for a while it seemed as though \$8.65 was the best. This figure was paid for two bunches of beefs in the 1,300-lb. class. However, near the close a string of 27 choice cord-fed bullocks from Missouri netted \$9, the best figure paid for fancy steers since January. Bulk of medium-weight beefs changed hands from \$8 to the top, lights clearing in a range of \$7.50 to \$8.

Cows, Heifers and Bulls—In contrast with last week, heifers were scarce, especially the choice kinds. The best sales of choice were from \$8.25 to \$8.50, inferior grades going from \$7 to \$8. The market was called steady and while nothing topsey was offered the bulk cleared steady.

HOGS—The week opened with a moderate supply, but the trade in a general way was on a lower basis. The best light and medium hogs were full steady early and did not show much loss later, but the plain mixed grades, such as the packers usually purchase, suffered a loss of 10c and the market was dull for them the entire day. Pigs were 25c lower all day. Two loads of choice hogs, 129 head that weighed 231 lbs., brought \$9.15, the top, while bulk went at \$8.95 to \$9.10. The hogs that suited shippers and city butchers found a good market and brought \$9 and better as a rule. They did not care for pigs of any sort and all pigs suffered a heavy loss.

Packers refused to do business on any basis but on a lower one and paid \$8.80 to \$9 for the fair to good mixed, but they also purchased some Southern kinds at prices considerably under these. Best grades of light weights under 165 lbs. went at \$8.85 to \$9.10, best pigs weighing under 125 lbs. \$8 to \$8.50, fair to medium pigs \$7.25 to \$8, and the poor and Southern offerings \$6.50 to \$7. Rough hogs were sorted off as a rule and sold at \$8.35 to \$8.65, with the best stags at \$8.70 to \$8.85, and a few of the coarsest at \$8.25. The trade closed on a weak, quiet basis, but with a pretty fair clearance.

SHEEP—A small supply was received and as there was a pretty good demand the market was active with prices slightly higher. Fair offerings were not any better than the steady, but the strictly good, fat sheep and lambs were 10c to 15c higher, and there was no trouble in selling them. A few Colorado lambs were received and then there was some Westerns offered also. The Colorado lambs consisted of 700 head that averaged 85 lbs. and brought \$8.70.

EGGS—Quote current receipts at 16¼c, including new cases, 16c in good secondhand cases, and 15¼c, cases returned; Arkansas and Southern at 15c, with cases. Duck eggs quotable at 17c and goose eggs 30c.

BUTTER—Unchanged; firm on fresh make suitable for table use, which was in steady demand on local consumptive account, and not overplentiful but quiet or nominal on other qualities. Creamery—Extra 34c; firsts 31c; seconds 30c; ladle-packed 25c to 26c; packing stock at 23c.

LIVE POULTRY—There was a carload of fowls received, but aside from this receipts were very light. Turkeys—Choice dressing 18c; culls 12c. Fowls—Hens 14c. Chickens 18c to 23c. Spring chickens 30c to 35c. Geese 6c to 9c. Ducks 13¼c. Capons 21c to 23c; slips 16c. Guinea chickens, per doz. 25c.

Home Circle

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.
APRIL IN THE CITY.

By Mrs. M. H. Menaugh.
April is here! Because the dawn,
Comes earlier in the old Court-way;
And tender dots and points of green;
Are growing larger every day—
There are leaves upon a neighbor's tree;

Alas! They are not owned by me!
April is here! because the sky,
Is dressed in such a dainty blue!
And oft at dawn, or toward the eve,
There falls a soft, balsamic dew.
And that old lilac near the gate
Is very fragrant, here of late!

April is here! because green blades,
Are growing in the dusty street!
Between the bricks where oats was
spilled,
Or children planted grains of wheat!
And homeless pigeons hover near,
Just as they did this time, last year!

April is here! because the homes,
Are being opened to the sun,
And now the neighbors sit out-doors,
At even tide, when work is done!
And for the first in many a day
The little ones come out to play!

April is here! because my heart
Is turning from its dreary ways.
And I forget the pensive thoughts,
And deeds, that shadowed winter days.

Now all my paths seem bright and clear.

Ah! God be praised! Sweet April's here!

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.
AN INTRODUCTORY CHAT.

By Sunflower.
Dear RURAL WORLD friends: Will you let a stranger come within your charmed circle? For several months I have been listening to your homey chats but hesitating to knock for admittance. I was much amused when Early Alice told of receiving so many letters of inquiry from those inquisitive women after the publication of her prize letter.

I have just been passing through a similar experience or, perhaps I should say, "just am." I hope, however the worst is over, yet almost every mail brings a fresh missive. So far I have tried to answer them all, regardless of whether stamps were enclosed or not, but if they keep coming all winter I will have to draw the line somewhere. I enjoy writing but not on the same subject continually, from one week's end to another.

I too, am one that thinks it pays to take time to love the babies, to play with them and study their different natures; to train the young minds right; to win the love and confidence of the growing boys and girls; to be a friend and a companion to the older ones. The opening lines of "A Few Thoughts," by Virginia Jackson Sanford, in the January 9, issue took me back in mind to a few short years ago when I played hide and seek, hunt the thimble, and "kept store" with my little girl, only my "wee girlie" happened to be a boy. And how he did enjoy the story hour, though the tales were mostly read in-

stead of being told.

"Read to me, mamma," was a frequent plea. I had been saving clippings of children's stories and suitable verse for some time for this very purpose. Then we had Mother Goose's rhymes and other jingles. Later came Bible stories and juvenile literature suited to his age. How well do I remember his pride and admiration over his first book. He was only a year old. The book was a linen one, prettily illustrated in colors. Though he is a big boy now, it is still his cherished possession.

He has quite a collection of books, one for every year of his life and a few extra. For there is nothing he prefers to a good book in the way of a gift or by way of entertainment. I have tried to direct his mind into the right channels of thought by selecting an elevating as well as an interesting class of literature. No child takes pleasure in a dry, uninteresting volume. Ever since Ray was ten years old he has had his own particular boy's magazine, every copy of which is eagerly read and treasured.

When tired of reading we play games, and thus the long, winter evenings slip by so quickly, it is bed time before we are scarcely aware of it.

We, as mothers, must be progressive if we keep pace with our children. Nothing helps to hold a child's respect more, fosters his pride and strengthens his confidence in your ability so much as the fact that you are not a back number.

Keep posted on current events. Read the latest magazines. Take up a course of study of some kind, if you feel the need of it or read history and the classics with your high school boy and girl. Get out and mingle with other people and be alert for helpful ideas and inspiration. Be observing. Get interested in whatever your child is interested in. Then he feels that you understand and he will come to you for help and advice. With the boy it may be only the flying of a kite, building a dog kennel, the collecting of bugs and beetles or playing baseball. With the girl it may be the complicated task of making a doll's wardrobe, giving tea parties or a game of basketball. But one and all are equally important in the mind of a child.

You may think you who are already overburdened with cares, that you have no time to read, no time to play or devote to these things. Sisters, we must take the time. Shirk your work if need be, discover shorter and quicker methods of accomplishing the necessary duties, and eliminate or leave undone those that do not materially affect the welfare of the family. Assist the children's help. Do less baking, sweep less, dust less, make fewer tucks and frills, let the plain clothes go unironed and you will be surprised at the leisure time at your disposal. Try it. Where there's a will there's a way. And rich compensation will follow.—We welcome Sunflower to the Home Circle pages and hope her coming may be an inspiration to others.—Ed.

USEFUL APRON.

When cutting out a sewing apron (that will reach a little below the knee), put a strip about 10 inches wide and place across the bottom, finishing off the bottom edge with the apron, says Los Angeles Express. Then stitch up and down through the center forming two compartments or pockets. When doing hand work place all accessories such as thread, scissors, wax, buttons, etc., in the pockets and they will not fall to the floor, but will be at hand when wanted.

If you have accommodations for city people at your farm home you should advertise in our want columns.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.
HIGH COST OF LIVING.

By Goose Quill.

I have made considerable investigation and studied the high cost of living and while it may seem rather startling, I am convinced that the high cost of the necessities of life has much of its cause right at our own doors. I am a family consumer. I lived in a Colorado town 1,000 miles from Kansas City; 1,200 miles from St. Louis; 350 miles from Denver. All freight reached us from the east over a little narrow gauged road. Freight had to be transferred, hauled over mountain passes; freight on merchandise was excessive.

I came to a Missouri town 200 miles from St. Louis; 160 miles from Kansas City and rates were considerably less. Yet I pay as much here for necessities of life as I did in Colorado where wages were from 20 per cent to 50 per cent better. The other day I walked into a bakery to buy a pie as we do not bake much at home, not having the time. I was asked 20 cents for a pie, I walked across the street and bought one for 10 cents. The first baker should be prosecuted for excessive profits.

We need a law to prosecute excessive profits. Let a man make 20 per cent or 30 per cent, but when a man becomes so anerous as to make 100 per cent, we should prosecute him as we do any high up speculator. I don't think a cut on tariff will effect the cost of living one iota.

It may reduce the farmers price for his products, it may reduce wages and all this will work greater hardship on the consumer. Heavy hardware is no cheaper here than in Colorado where they pay higher freight rates. Coal and lumber is a trifle cheaper here.

It may reduce wages and all this will work greater hardship on the consumer. Heavy hardware is no cheaper here than in Colorado where they pay higher freight rates. Coal and lumber is a trifle cheaper here. Give us some good equitable home trade laws to protect us from home graft and the cost of living will be reduced considerably. Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn.

ON A STEAMER LAUNCH.

December 10, 1912.
Dear Mother: This is the trip, about which I promised to tell you last week and before beginning the real story of the trip I must tell you why we are on our way to Luchowfu. About a year ago A. E. Corey went to America from China (Nankin Bible College) to present the needs of mission fields and to try to raise a million dollars to better equip the stations in India, Africa, Philippine Islands, Japan and China. Well he has raised the million, and now missionaries are going from each station to be represented at Luchowfu, where the divide is to be made for each station. Well we packed our grips, rolled up our bedding and started for the river last Sunday morning, where we were to take a steamer for Wuhu. To get from our house to the river we took two wheelbarrows, one for our luggage, and one for the Polands. To wheel the whole family of three might seem tough to you, but this poor man was glad to get the job. Arriving at the Yangste river, we had to wait in a Chinese inn. The wind was blowing a nice icy breeze from the west. Our feet were on the ground floor, and in about an hour I was very cold with feet so cold, I could scarcely walk. We rented a little foot warmer, and life was made bearable once more.

At eleven a Japanese steamer came and we were taken out to it in a small flat boat, with about fifty howling natives, who scream and yell, instead of talking in a proper manner. Once on board the steamer we were

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. If, after you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 558 Alhambra Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

given a room, where we opened our bedding and got ready to get into it, as there was no fire on deck, where we were traveling "first class Chinese." Before we could get in, however, we were called out to Chow Chow, which consisted of rice, several vegetables and fish and pork, all reeking with oil and a sort of bean vinegar. After the mess, we went to our room, and had a long sleep, for we were, oh, so tired, after getting up early, traveling four miles to the river, waiting about three hours at the cold and dirty inn, and riding out to the steamer in the San Pan. After the sleep came supper, then bed time which came early. About 9 o'clock I was awakened by Foster, who was up putting on his stockings, because he wanted to see the boat which was stopping at Chinkidng.

He was sure it was 5:30 in the morning. I finally persuaded him to sleep, but at five in the morning we stopped at Nanking, and he got up for the day. Fortunately he had a whistle which he enjoyed blowing, and whenever I heard that whistle I knew he had not fallen overboard. There was only one other foreign family on our deck, and they were going up the Yangste river to Hankon, and from thence twelve days overland journeying to their station and that with two children under two years. How would you like to be a real live missionary? It is hard on those far from sea ports. At 2 o'clock we arrived at Wuhu. We had to load our luggage onto another san pan, before we could get to shore. Once on shore we again changed our mode of travel by loading our things onto a rickisha and away we went to ward Miss Miller's home. It was nice after a ride over the rough, narrow streets to finally get inside Miss Miller's cozy rooms.

Wuhu is a very old city. They have had so many floods in this part of China, that they have had no money to repair the city and many mud huts have fallen down. Streets are full of holes, and everything shows the ravages of the flood. One night with Miss Miller, and breakfast at 7:30. By 10 o'clock we were on the steam launch and starting for Luchowfu. At six this evening, we stop at Chow Shan for the night, but we will remain on the boat to sleep.

Hankow is the end of navigation on the Yangste river. To reach Luchowfu we cross the Yangste at Wuhu, sail up a small river then a canal, a lake, another canal, etc., and after two days arrive at Luchowfu.

Just now Mr. Meigs of Nanking, Mr. Were of Shanghai, Dr. Osgood of Chuchow, Mr. and Mrs. Davis of Nankin University, Dr. Poland, Foster and I are all in two small rooms. We eat together, having brought cooked food from home. Well, baked chicken, boiled eggs, butter bread and jam, fruit, and hot water for tea, which we buy on the boat. Yes and Mrs. Sarvis brought some salmon. We get

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Spring Medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla

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puma fruit in China. They are larger than grape fruit and not so sour. Today we had a very large one, large enough for all of us. For supper we will eat only bread and butter and a baked chicken. For breakfast we will have eggs, bread and butter and perhaps cocoa. As I look out over the country, I see a vast expanse of low flat land dotted here and there (and close dots at that) with straw huts, mud huts, and real brick huts. Temples of every size are to be seen too. We are passing through the part of China that was so badly flooded last year. This year the crops are finer than ever before and grain is more plentiful than ever before, and much is being shipped out. Isn't that good to hear? The boat in which we are riding is one of three trailers to a steam launch. We have rooms, but there are several hundred sitting on the roofs with canvas curtains around and a canvas roof. It will be cold for them, but they are accustomed to the cold. Their homes are no better. The boat people furnish us with a small lamp, so we will not sit in the dark this evening.

March 2, 1913. Almost three months have passed since I began this letter. I could not finish for want of paper, so I send it to you. We returned by the same route we went up.

Luchowfu is a large station. Dr. James Butchart has a hospital there. Dr. Paul Wakefield assists him. Miss Favors has charge of the woman's work and girl's school. Mr. and Mrs. Baird have evangelistic work, while Mr. Buck has evangelistic work alone in the eastern part of the city.

Luchowfu is quite an old city, and poorly cared for. There is not the wealth there is in Nantunghow. Dr. Butchart has been in China about 20 years.

It has been so cold here this winter that we will not soon forget it. I must now close. With much love.

M. ELIZABETH POLAND.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD. SAYINGS.

By Jacob Faith.

Why is so much said and written about the waste and extravagance of the American people and how to economize while nothing is said about the biggest waste that is worse than money thrown away. This waste is the money spent for whiskey and tobacco. Is it because most lecturers are office seekers and are afraid to tell the truth in the fear of losing votes? Now, that the election is over we may expect some good instruction.

WORTH KNOWING.

To clean a stove pipe place a piece of zinc on the coals. The vapor produced carries off the soot.

Mix a little common baking soda with the scouring brick and the knives will clean much easier.

A pinch of soda added to a berry pie before the upper crust is put on will keep it from running over.

A little sugar or molasses added to the stove polish gives a brighter and more lasting polish, also prevents so much dust.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD. IS THE WORLD GETTING BETTER?

By Sallie.

"Aunt Judith, is the world growing worse? Mary Alice says it is; she says Miss Camilla said so."

"Maybe Mary Alice, and Miss Camilla, knows, I do not."

"But what do you think about it?" "That there is a terrible lot of bad in the world, but I don't know that there is any more than there has been, or even as much as many years ago."

"Then Aunt Judith, you think it is getting better don't you? I pretty near knew you did, I told Mary Alice so. Mary Alice says Miss Camilla says with six saloons in our town, anybody can see with half an eye, the world is not growing better very fast. It is growing worse, that's what."

"I know, Honey. I don't blame Miss Camilla for feeling blue when she thinks about the saloons, they do so much harm. I feel bad too, when I think of how slowly the temperance cause is getting on, and yet it is advancing; it is getting on. If Miss Camilla had known our town as I first knew it, she couldn't help seeing the advance even here."

"Why, I didn't know it ever was as big as it is now?"

"It was not; it was a very little bit of a town or village, not a dozen houses, one was a saloon—"

"Well, but I can't see, seems like Mary Alice and Miss Camilla are right if there's six now, and only one then. Miss Camilla knows a lot. She's awful smart, Aunt Judith."

"I know that she is a good girl, Camilla is."

"Why Aunt Judith she ain't a girl like Mary Alice and me. She is a grown up lady. She—"

"She isn't as old as I am, you were going to say. No indeed, that's why she is but a girl to me. Well I was telling you about how many saloons there used to be here. There were three stores, one was also the post-office; there was no liquor sold in this one, but the other two kept liquor as well as groceries. Our merchants now do not sell liquor. There was no church; Sunday school was sometimes held in the school house, but it would break up often, running a while and then start up again. Now we have four churches. Then at harvest time and Christmas nearly all the neighbors thought it was necessary to have liquor even some that had it no other time. Now that is not considered at all respectable. O, I know there are still some who see no harm in it and there are respectable people that use it even now. They are respectable according to the laws of the land, but Miss Camilla nor Mary Alice, nor you nor I would consider it respectable. And a great many others can't consider it respectable to use that which steals away the brains and little children's food and clothes, and breaks women's hearts; that respectable that makes a man a brute and curse. No, I apologize to the poor brute beasts, they have better sense."

NEW BOOKS.

A noteworthy volume of particular interest to the American public, who are familiar with our traditional policy of friendship with Russia, and who recall the recent agitation in Congress over the Jewish question which resulted in the suspension of our treaty relations, announced for publication by Messrs. L. C. Page & Company, Boston, is "The Russian Empire of Today and Yesterday," by Nevin O. Winter.

In the preparation for this important work, Mr. Winter has spent much time in Russia, not returning from "the land of the Czar" until late in 1912, so that his work is absolutely at first

hand and makes Russia to a degree understandable to the reader.

The volume might particularly be commended to the attention of Governor Sulzer of New York.

Mr. Winter also visited Poland, including the German and Austrian provinces and as well as the Russian portion of the country and is now at work on a new book on "Poland of Today and Yesterday," which Messrs. Page will publish in the early fall.

Mr. Winter is remembered for his authoritative volumes on the South American Republics, including Mexico and her people of today, recently issued in a new revised edition, Brazil and her people of today, Guatemala and her people of today, Argentina and her people of today and Chile and her people of today.

TO CLEAN WALLS.

To clean painted walls dissolve two ounces of borax in two quarts of water and add one tablespoonful of ammonia, says the Louisville Herald. Use half this quantity to each bucket of water; do not use soap. Wash a small amount of the paint at a time and rub dry with a clean cloth.

HEAVILY PLATED SILVER BABY SPOON

Lovely present for the baby and one all will admire. Our low price, 50c. Name and date handsomely engraved absolutely free. Also send you our folder illustrating other quality jewelry. M. S. Bower Jewelry Co., 408 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.

9555. Ladies Six Gore Skirt. Cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 2 1/4 yards of 44 inch material for a 24 inch size.

9262. Ladies' Shirt Waist. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measures. It requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material for the 36 inch size.

9153. Ladies' Apron. Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the medium size.

9311. Dress for Misses and Ladies. Size for Misses: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 5 yards of 27 inch material for the 14 year size. Pattern for ladies cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 6 1/2 yards of 27 inch material for a 38 inch size.

9567. Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 5 yards of 27 inch material for a 12 year size.

9306. Child's Rompers. Cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the 4 year size.

9552-9546. Ladies' Costume. Waist 9552 cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 9546 cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 7 yards of 36 inch material for a 36 inch size. This call for two separate patterns 10c for each pattern.

9560. Ladies' Kimono. Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 6 1/2 yards of 27 inch material for a medium size.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:
Pattern No. Size. Years

Bust. in. Waist. in.

Name

Address

RURAL WORLD readers should note that in ordering patterns for waist, give bust measure only; for skirts, give waist measure only; for children give age only, while for patterns of aprons say large, small, or medium.



EDISON HOTEL

(European)
197 NORTH 18th ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
(One block from Union Station)
Caters to Stockmen, Shippers and Country Merchants; makes a special rate of 50c, 75c, \$1.00 per day. Give us a trial.



**PURE-BRED REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN CATTLE**
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated
Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 122, Brattleboro, Vt.

The Dairy

CAKED UDDER IN COWS.

Caked udder in cows is also commonly called garget, of which there are two kinds; one, non-contagious, the other, infectious.

It is a frequent trouble, especially in cold weather, often due to "catching cold" in the udder. The symptoms usually appear soon after calving, and many complications often ensue, sometimes leaving the cow with a damaged quarter.

Since cows are so high priced, it is certainly poor economy to attempt home treatment in severe cases. If your veterinarian treats the case he can give you the benefit of personal examination. If a veterinarian is not available, the general treatment is to give a purgative of Epsom salts, bathe the udder with warm water, to which has been added several tablespoonfuls of sodium hyposulphite. Dry completely, and rub in carbolated lard or vaseline. Milk frequently.

E. T. BAKER, Veterinarian,
Idaho, Experiment Station.

No farmer can afford to ignore breed, but the cow which gives the best results from a given amount of feed is the cow to tie to. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

DEPENDABLE, SAFE ROADSTERS.

There is a wholesome tendency among enterprising manufacturers to provide their travelling salesmen with dependable, safe, comfortable, speedy and economical two-passenger motor cars similar to our 30-horsepower model, says R. E. Olds, president of the Reo Motor Car Company.

In the case of the American Radiator Company, who placed an order yesterday with us for ten of these models, a careful investigation disclosed that if their salesmen were provided with one of these roadsters they would be able to cover their territory in about half the time they formerly did by railroad, trolley and stage, and that the time and expenses which they saved, including the increase in business secured, would almost pay for the purchase price and upkeep of the ten cars in the first year.

Then the convenience, satisfaction and prestige which any firm obtains from adopting up-to-date business methods are other factors that are influencing many careful concerns in discarding the trolley and the horse for the motor car. Our roadsters are built for at least six years hard road service after which they may be profitably converted into substantial delivery wagons or trucks. The manufacturer thus saves money and enlarges his business while the salesmen are placed in a position to render more efficient service which spells greater satisfaction and success to all concerned.

We will gladly send sample copies to anyone you know who should be reading the RURAL WORLD. You know how it helps you.

Cattle

BEDDING FOR LIVE STOCK.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Whenever I see a good herd of cattle, horses or hogs, a fine flock of sheep or a large, sprightly flock of poultry, I know just what sort of a caretaker is behind them. So much is written about feeding and breeding that bedding is overlooked, when it is just as important as feeding.

If a horse must rest in a wet, filthy stall he will go into the morning's work feeling sore and tired, skin and hair dirty and not feel good all day. If he is a colt such treatment retards his perfect development. A roomy stall bedded knee-deep in straw will do him as much good as a feed of grain, whether he is growing or working.

Look in at the barn of the successful dairyman. You'll find well-bedded stalls for the cows that are due to freshen, plenty of dry, deep litter or straw under the cows in the stanchions and the young things contented and frisky in pens bedded with two feet of straw. The stable of the race horse owner is bedded deep always. Why? Because he knows it keeps the animal fresh, his muscles free and pliable and his skin loose.

Brood sows cannot do their best in coming through the winter without a dry bed of straw. She does not need a heavy bedding at farrowing time, but her pen must be dry and clean. Growing pigs will make better gains on their feed when well bedded at night, though I do not mean by this that they should be housed up tightly.

And when it comes to the profitable hen, you'll find her in the flock of the poultryman who keeps his houses clean and sanitary and the floors dry and bedded with straw from fifteen to twenty inches deep. She has something in which to scratch for her feed and this induces her to lay.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY.

32 CALVES BRING \$51.75 EACH.

What is said to be the highest price ever paid in Canton, Mo., says the News, for a bunch of calves for slaughter was paid by Jim Nelson of that city last Tuesday morning to Mr. F. T. Rayl, a prosperous farmer who lives about six miles west of town.

There were 32 calves in the bunch, and all of them under a year old. They averaged 690 pounds each and brought the large sum of \$1,656.

Mr. Rayl admits that raising calves at these prices is better than raising hogs alone. Twenty-one of these calves were from his own herd and seven he bought. The other four belonged to his son-in-law, and were added to the bunch to drive to town.

The 28 calves consumed only \$312 worth of grain and hay. They were kept in a ten-acre lot from first to last. In this lot were a number of hogs, the profit on which will pay for all the grass and the two loads of straw the calves consumed. The calves were kept from their mothers during the day, but the cows were turned in at night until the calves were weaned at six months old. By this time the calves had learned to eat shelled corn and thrived right along.

The calves from Mr. Rayl's herd were all from grade Durhams and a Hereford sire. The prize calf of the lot was eleven months old and weighed a trifle over 900 pounds. It is the seventh calf its mother has produced in seven years. Two of these are heifers, which Mr. Rayl still keeps. Three of the steer calves he sold for \$50 each, the fourth, was last year's product and brought over \$70, and the one this year almost that amount.

With a herd of such cows as the one just mentioned, Mr. Rayl says raising calves for the meat market will beat dairying, and then there is not anything like the amount of work.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Wm. H. Peck sold his west end Johnson County farm of 60 acres this week to a Mr. Hatfield of Kansas City, Mo., for \$2,400 cash. He bought it three weeks ago, the same day that the sale was made for \$1,825 cash.—Strasburg Record.

All the successful farmers of this county are not men. Mrs. Alex Courtis can and does manage a farm or drive a bargain as well as the best of them. She is now giving special attention to dairy stock, and has a nice herd of milkers.—Perry County Republican.

Theo. Katsen was on the market with a load of hogs of his own raising from Cape Girardeau County, Mo., a load of good butcher hogs that averaged 176 pounds and topped the market at \$9.40. These hogs sold 2½ cents higher than the top in Chicago.—Live Stock Reporter.

Fred Neale sold his fine 8-year-old prize winning mare to E. E. Doty of Genesee, N. Y., Saturday. She was shipped from Moberly Saturday night and will reach her destination Thursday. This was one of the best mares the writer ever saw and Fred received the neat sum of \$500 for her.—Renick Enterprise.

Mrs. Brooks Magruder, west of town, delivered 12 Light Brahma hens to S. G. Parsons last week for which she received \$12.04, an average of over \$1.00 apiece. Mac Blair tells us that he has handled poultry over 40 years and that he has never paid such an amount for that number of hens.—Shelbina Democrat.

R. W. Williams has received one of the black Pole Angues males and will keep him in this section for some time. Mr. Williams bought this animal some time ago. From the way people in general are investing in thoroughbred cattle it will not be long until "the Lone Star County of the beautiful Ozarks" will rank with the leading counties of this great state.—Houston Republican.

One of the busiest places in town just now is on Vine street where the Macon Creamery company is erecting its immense new plant. Twenty-five or more men are at work there, pushing the constructive work along as rapidly as possible. Two carloads of machinery for the plant have been shipped and will arrive here some time this week.—Macon Times-Democrat.

The Herald is proud to learn that the county court of Scott county has purchased more and better road-making machinery and will build fifteen miles of good roads this year, and about the same number each year thereafter. This is a step in the right direction and will be money wisely used. There is nothing that will benefit the general public more than good roads.—Sikeston Herald.

Peach growers in the Ozarks who have examined their orchards very carefully report the trees in fine condition and estimate there will be a half crop of peaches. Twenty per cent of the buds are killed already. Last year the trees were too full, consequently the peaches were more or less inferior. In a half crop the peaches will be much better and bring better prices.—Dunklin Democrat.

Local fruit growers tell us that the indications are still good for the big fruit yield this year, unless the insects or late freezes destroy the crop. So far the buds are said to be in fine condition, not nearly so many of them having been killed by the late cold weather as was at first thought had been. An increasing number of farmers are buying spraying material this year and the crop of fruit will therefore not only likely be much



COOK YOUR FEED and SAVE
Half the Cost—with the
PROFIT FARM BOILER
With Dumping Chaldron. Empties its contents in one minute. The simplest and best arrangement for cooking food for stock. Also makes Dairy and Laundry Stoves, Water and Steam Jacket Kettles, Hog Scaiders, Chaldrons, etc. Send for particulars and ask for circular C.
D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.

larger than usual, but also of a much better quality.—Farmington News.

N. C. Parsons shipped a load of butcher stuff to St. Louis last week. He bought ten head of Wm. Vanosdal for \$644.81, two head of John Wester for \$135, one of Henry Pence for \$47.40, one of Tom Miller for \$47.40, one of I. N. Fuller for \$49, one of Luke Vanosdal for \$46.50. Six of his own feeding were included in the load. Two of the cows in the load weighed 2800 pounds. They brought 7½ cents.—Shelbina Democrat.

A. A. Farnsworth, who resides near town, informs us that he got a good catch of Bermuda and redtop grass on rough land by clearing off the timber and underbrush and sowing the seed. He didn't plow, harrow or work the land in any way. Now if he can get grass to grow on that kind of land in that way, others can, too. There are hundreds of acres in this county that can be made valuable pasture lands.—Marble Hill Press.

L. W. Petty, President and Treasurer of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, is in Mexico attending the big horse sale in the interest of his paper. The RURAL WORLD is one of Missouri's most substantial and progressive farm papers published in the State, and pays especial attention to the horse interest. Mr. Petty had splendid success in his canvass for the RURAL WORLD, named after Col. Colman, who was so well and favorably known in Mexico.—Mexico (Mo.) Evening Ledger.

LaGrange has one new industry to which the public generally is probably unaware namely, the culture and marketing of mushrooms. This new and interesting business is being conducted on a small scale by J. & D. Johnson, who have taken the basement of their building for their "garden." They have shipped a good many pounds of this delicacy to market the past few months. They are well pleased with the results of their experiment with this side line.—LaGrange Indicator.

Martin Zimpfer of Antonia met with a misfortune Monday which may cost him not only serious pecuniary loss but his life also. He was handling a fine jack which he had recently bought, and noticed that the animal did not act naturally. Suddenly he grabbed his hand in its mouth and held on to it until its mouth was forced open with instruments. The animal was finally gotten into a close enclosure, where it went raving mad, biting itself and every other article within reach, until Tuesday afternoon, when it died. Zimpfer hurried to a St. Louis hospital for treatment.—Jefferson Democrat.

Elliot Jarman of Columbus was in town Tuesday to get an aristocratic youngster from Charlie Struebin's pedigreed Whiteface herd. He is only nine months old but it took \$65 to change title to him. He will head the herd that Mr. Jarman is now starting. Fred McWethy sold a pedigreed Shorthorn herd header the same day to Earl Fender; the youngster was about ten months old and brought \$50. Rolla Brownlee has been conferring with Mr. Long in regard to an organization of purebred stock stock raisers. These two sales indicate that there will be soon material enough in this county to have a thrifty organization.—Holden Press.

RURAL WORLD WANT COLUMN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
ONE CENT A WORD
For each insertion.
4 LINES 4 TIMES, \$1.
No ad accepted for less than 25 cents.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED CHRISTIAN WOMAN to do housework in family of five; good country home, four miles from town, in good neighborhood. Harry I. Joy, Union, Mo., R. F. D. No. 2.

Our Thousand Agents Wanted to sell a Self-heating Sad Iron. Fuel and labor saver. Pay salary or commission. Agents make \$15.00 to \$20.00 per day. Write Imperial Sad Iron Co., Memphis, Tenn., Box 90.

PURE KAFIR SEED.—Yielded 500 fold, only 20 per pound in sacks. Want Christian laborers and tenants for our 6000-acre co-operative ranch. Jno. Marriage, Mullinville, Kans.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED.—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—30 acres, \$850. Five-room house, barn, hen houses, good orchard. H. J. Geisel, Route 2, Jonesburg, Mo.

ARKANSAS LAND FREE. 500,000 acres Government land now open to settlement. Homeowners' Guide Book with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township and county map of State 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

FOR SALE.—70-acre dairy, fruit, truck and poultry farm, 3 miles out on Jackson Pike; best road in the county. Will be sold for 1/2 cash, balance on 5 years' time, with 6 per cent interest. This is a snap, and the first man with the cash gets a bargain. Come quick and see me. Lawrence Morrison, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

FOR SALE.—80-ACRE FARM.—47 acres cultivated; balance timber; 2 miles to county seat; a bargain. For description, address: F. L. Anderson, Steelville, Mo.

RANCH FOR SALE.—680 acres, patented, fenced, in Pecos National Forest; \$20 per acre; stock if desired. S. Viveash, Pecos, N.M.

FOR SALE.—200-acre Alfalfa, Grain and Stock Ranch; improved; \$65 A.; 1/2 down; terms on bal. No better bargain under Guntion Tunnel. Joel Hayden, Montrose, Colo.

SEED CORN.

CHEAP SEED CORN.—As it is getting late in the season, and we still have about 75 bushels of Johnson County White seed corn, selected when husking in November, we will make a special low price in order to sell it. Select seed, tipped and butted, \$3.75 per sack of two bushels; \$2 per single bushel; sacks free. This is the lowest price ever made on seed corn of equal quality. C. D. Lyon, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

SEED CORN.—Reid's Yellow Dent, good quality, \$2.00 at crib; supply limited; \$2.25 in sacks shelled; \$2.50 in crates in ear. James Z. T. Edwards, R. F. D. No. 8, Bowling Green, Mo.

PURE-BRED GOLDEN EAGLE SEED CORN.—Extra deep grain, small cob, 10 days earlier than Reid's; shells 90 per cent of corn to cob; shelled sample free; sample ears mailed 20 cts. Carefully selected, hand-shelled corn, \$2.00 per bushel. J. E. Moss, Sturgeon, Mo.

LARGE EARLY WHITE DENT SEED CORN. \$2.25 per bushel. Sacks free; took first prize and sweepstakes over 400 exhibitors. Eggs for hatching from prize-winning Barred Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Ed. Sterna, Route 1, Herrin, Ill.

CLOVER SEED.

PLANTS FOR SALE.

Sweet Clover at reasonable prices. Order now for early spring delivery. Also, inoculating soil, for Alfalfa and Sweet Clover inoculating purpose; also seed. With Plants success is certain. Try them. Can be sent by parcel post. Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth, Ky.

SWEET CLOVER SEED.—Large, biennial cultivated variety, for hay, pasture and fertilizer. Price and circular how to grow it sent free on request. Bokara Seed Co., Box D., Falmouth, Ky.

SEEDS.—Alfalfa, \$6; timothy, blue grass and cane, \$2; sweet clover, \$5. Farms for sale and rent on crop payments. J. Mulhall, See City, Ia.

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE.—Three registered Holstein Bull Calves at \$25.00 each. Write F. Elton McCurry, Steward for the Missouri School for the Deaf, Fulton, Mo.

FOR SALE.—A ten months' old Red Polled bull calf, eligible for registry. Address: T. H. Harvey, Effingham, Ill.

SWINE.

Berkshires, healthy, growthy, prolific. Pigs \$10 each. Bred gilts for June farrow \$40 each. H. H. Shepard, Pacific, Mo.

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Duroc Jersey pigs, either sex; from mature sire and dam. Prices right. Frank Mumford, Oakland, Mo.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

HORSES.

REGISTERED COACH STALLION FOR SALE.—Six years old, 16 hands high, sound, proven breeder, \$350, cash for quick sale. Also large 7 year old Standard-Registered Brood Mare, in foal, might exchange. Ray Rodgers, Bowling Green, Mo.

FOR SALE.—Two Standard and Registered Trotting Stallions, 16 hands, grandsons of Wheland Wilkes, 2:17 1-4, sire of 63 trotters and 67 pacers; extra good. Two good breeding Jacks, priced to sell. W. A. White, Sarcoxie, Mo., R. R. 2.

POULTRY.

NOW is the time to buy eggs, \$1.00 per 15; chicks 12 1-2c each, range raised White Leghorns bred to lay. Kruse Poultry Farm, Kirkswood, Mo.

NOW is the time to get cheap eggs of the R. C. R. I. Reds, the great layers. 60c a setting, \$3.50 a hundred. G. Kitterer, Concordia, Mo.

PRIZE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Eggs for hatching. Reasonable. G. D. Leggett, Morgan Heights, Carthage, Mo.

BABY CHICKS.—550 eggs incubating; hatch May 1st. Barred P. Rock, 12 1/2c each. Brown Leghorn, 10c. All thoroughbred. Order early. E. W. Geer, Farmington, Mo. Phone 341-R.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.—Prize winners; Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Eggs, \$1.00, 15; \$4.00, 100. Orders filled day received. Mrs. Luther Smith, Perry, Mo.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—No. 1 farm stock, bred to lay; 15 eggs for \$1.00. Mrs. S. A. Bassett, Miller, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—Two flocks, unrelated; large frames, above standard weight. Eggs, \$3.50 per dozen. Mrs. Peck, Nabb, Indiana.

EGGS.—From prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, headed by cockerel, from the noted yards of J. M. Kemp, Kenney, Ill., \$1.00 per setting. Also Poland-Chinas, either sex, ready for service, \$15.00, pedigreed. Thos. Cannedy, Roodhouse, Ill.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS.—15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. George Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.

RINGLET BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Large, farm-raised. Price, \$1.25 per setting; \$5.00 for 100. Mrs. J. O. Bassett, Vienna, Mo.

BARRED PLYMOUTH EGGS FOR SALE.—Heavy laying strain; \$1.50 for 15; \$2.00 for 30. R. B. Woods, Bernie, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS.—Winners of highest honors at St. Louis, Sedalia, Mo.; Springfield, Ill. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Dan Oberhellmann, Holstein, Mo.

HANLY'S FANCY PLYMOUTH BARRED ROCKS.—Latham pullet—mating strain; pen 1, \$5.00 per 15; pen 2, \$3.50 per 15; pen 3, \$2.00 per 15; pen 4, \$1.50 per 15. Thompson's Ringlets, ckl. mating, \$2.50 per 15; Buff Rocks, Poley & Harter strains; White Rocks, Bickerdike pedigreed strain, \$2.50 for both kinds, per 15. Guarantee 60 per cent fertile or duplicate at half price. Order from this ad. J. H. Hanly, Breeder, Monticello, Mo.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Eggs \$1.50 per 15. From large, vigorous, farm-raised stock. Ten years a breeder. J. O. Beeman, Sherman, Cherokee Co., Kans.

BARRED ROCKS exclusive for 15 years. Eggs, 16, 75c; \$1.00, 100. Well barred. Large bone. Winning stock. Sure hatch. Mrs. H. C. Luttrell, Fair, Mo.

CHERRY R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Eggs from exhibition stock \$3.00 per 15; Range 3. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Ed. Sterna, Route 1, Herrin, Ill.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—Up-right and racy carriage; layers of the pure white eggs; \$2.00 per 11; white and fawn eggs, 10 cts. each; \$2.50 per 30. Mae Paup, Carrollton, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.—Eggs from select fowls—the kind that lay—\$3.50 per 100. Bear Creek Farm, Palmer, Ill.

ANCONAS.—Ideal farm chicken. Best layers, small eaters. Lays large, white eggs. My breeding birds are beautiful. 15 eggs, \$1.25; 30 eggs, \$2.00. T. Z. Richey, Cannellton, Ind.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—No. 1 Farm Stock.—Price, \$1 per setting of 15. Mrs. C. D. Lyon, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 per 15; good stock. E. F. Bowles, Barnett, Ill.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—American, English and White strains of prize-winning layers; mating list free. Marian Holt, Savannah, Mo.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, from free-range, two-year-old stock; \$1.25 for 12, postpaid. Miss Ida Wright, Hickory Grove, Kentucky, Route 1.

MAMMOTH WHITE TURKEYS.—Largest tom weighed 51 lbs. Eggs, \$3 per 12. Barred P. Rock eggs, \$2.50 per 15; circular free. Geo. W. Wingo & Son, R. 9—B. Mayfield, Ky.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS for sale, 10 cents each, or \$1.00 sitting. Mrs. A. Brower, Richey, Mo.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. GUNN'S ECZEMA CURE, guaranteed to cure Eczema, Ulcers, Pimples, Herpes' Itch, or any eruption of the skin, or money returned. Price, \$1.00. Dr. Gunn's Rheumatic Treatment guaranteed to remove rheumatic pains, swelling and stiffness of joints, or money returned. Price, \$1.00. Address E. Zema Medicine Co., Truxton, Mo.

SAVE YOUR HAIR! PERFECTION SHAM-POO POWDER will clean it thoroughly, leave the hair soft, silky, glossy and full of vitality, and do it in fifteen minutes. Full particulars mailed Free. Write The Union Mfg. Co., Dept. G 2548 Union Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, get a sample of Prince's Hair Remover. Enclose 2 cents for postage. H. W. Fleischmann, 2909 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES, LOOK—FREE! Crocheted Silk Shade Ring with every Window Shade. Write for Samples and Prices. Acme Mercantile Company, 3841 Blaine Ave., St. Louis.

SODDING MACHINE WANTED.—Machine to cut sod. Address S. M., care RURAL WORLD.

WHITE CANE.—Recleaned seed, sacked and delivered to railroad, either Union Pacific or Mr. Pac., \$1.25 per bu., 75c per half bu.; smaller lots, 5c per lb. This seed took first prize at Gore County fair. White cane seed is a good grain for chickens, hogs and horses. Especially adapted to the dry-farming country. Planting time the last week in May. W. H. Daniels, Sec'y Jerome Farmers' Association, Jerome, Kans.

GOOD HOME.—Have good home for old lady or couple, where they can have daughter's care; best refs.; reasonable rates. Ad. Mrs. Jannetta Knight, Gentry, Ark., Box 246.

100 VISITING CARDS, printed with name and address, 25c; 100 envelopes, name and address in corner 25c, postage prepaid; good stock; plain or script. Samples for two-cent stamp. Parcels Post Printery, 3221 So. Dakota St., St. Louis, Mo.

FOUR-LEAF CLOVER BRINGS LUCK.—This Clover Brand razor for thirty days; if not satisfied get your money back. Money returned to first buyer from each county. If you agree to show razor to friends. Try to be first. By mail, \$1.50 or \$2.00. F. Blake, Central Station, West Virginia.

STOCK PEAS FOR SALE.—Write us for samples and prices. Reference: Booneville Banking Co. B. & S. W. McCullar, Box 192, Booneville, Miss.

LADIES, IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH headache and neuralgia send your name and address for a free sample package of Anodyne Powders. Knewitz Drug Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

ONE HANDSOME DUSTING CAP, 1 large apron and 10 receipts, all for \$1. Mrs. J. C. Heckmon, R. 4, Dixon, Ill.

WHY WORK FOR SMALL WAGES when you can earn a large salary by learning Gregg Shorthand and Typewriting and Book-keeping? We qualify you at home at small expense. Stenographers are wanted in the Government service, in public offices and by hundreds of business concerns. Good positions and wages everywhere. Send for Free Catalog. Brown's Correspondence School, Dept. K, Freeport, Illinois.

TWO WHITE TABLE POTATOES raised from seed-ball, enormously productive, culled for five years to one type. No. 1 Early. No. 2 late. Eyes, 6 for ten cents by mail. I have new onions, beets, beans, flowers, etc., and shall include some of such seeds with every 25-cent order for potatoes. H. Lowater, Rock Elm, Wis.

CURE YOUR FORK the Old Virginia way. A rare old recipe, \$1.00. Geo. Drysdale, 57 11th St., Detroit, Mich.

LACE CURTAINS, LACE BED SETS and Table Covers, direct from factory at wholesale prices. Fashionable latest ideas. Send postal card for illustrated descriptive price list. You will be pleased when you get it. American Mfg. Sales Co., Desk 19, Holland Bldg., St. Louis.

"RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED."

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 50c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine receipt for this RAT AND MICE Exterminator (which I know to be O. K.) and 20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a bargain. Address, Milton Bora, 423 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

NEW 1913 EDITION.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE.—Our 1913 official 152 page book, "Free Government Land," describes every acre in every county in the United States. It contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables, and Charts, showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties. The New Three Year Homestead Law approved June 6th, 1912, the 320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and Stone, Coal, Pre-emption, Scrip, Mining and other government land laws. Tells how and where to get government lands without living on it. Application blanks, United States Patent. All about Government Irrigation Projects and map showing location of each. Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in square miles, capital and population and other valuable information. Price 25 cents postpaid. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. This valuable book will be sent with new or renewal subscription to RURAL WORLD for \$1.00.

ROANOKE EQUITY UNION IN LINE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have started to co-operate on the Equity plan of the Rachdale system at Abalt. Mr. Line came here a few days and held several meetings. We have united the patronage of the largest and best farmers of our community. We elected a bunch of live officers and will make a strong effort to meet the consumer direct from farm to his home. We solicit the aid of all Equity members.

FRED FISHER, Sec.
Roanoke, Ind., April 17, 1913.

Rod and Gun

THE WONDERFUL WILD PIGEONS

The last wild pigeon was in 1911 said to be in Cincinnati zoo. Prof. Moore discovered one in Jackson Park, Chicago, in the same year. It has been "practically established" by the Government that the wild pigeon is extinct. Wild pigeons lived in flocks at all seasons, nesting roosting and feeding in enormous bodies. Wilson mentions a nesting colony which was several miles in breadth and upwards of 40 miles in extent. The birds chose preferably beech woods, and as many as 90 nests have been counted in a single tree. The flock previously mentioned, estimated to contain over 2,000,000 individuals, stretched from horizon to horizon, as far as the eye could reach in every direction, and was four hours in passing a given point. At all seasons, whether migrating, roosting or nesting, pigeons were subject to attack by man. Their migrations were governed largely by food supply, acorns and beechnuts constituting their chief fare, and when they appeared at a certain place their destruction became the object of the day. Many were shot, but by far the larger number were netted with the aid of live decoys. Wilson tells of 30 dozen birds being captured at one spring of the net. Audubon states that he knew a man who, in Pennsylvania, netted 500 dozen pigeons in one day. When roosting, pigeons were attacked by men armed with guns, poles, clubs, and even pots of sulphur, and wagon-loads of birds were killed nightly. Similar methods of destruction were employed when the birds were nesting. At this season the squabs were especially desired, and the trees were shaken or felled to obtain them. When the wants of the hunters were supplied, droves of hogs were released beneath the nesting trees to feed on the birds remaining. At one of the last large known pigeon nestings, near Petosky, Mich., in 1873, it is estimated that a billion birds were killed during the season.

SAGACITY OF THE FOX.

The sagacity of the fox is most wonderful and those who have studied the animal's habits are never tired of dilating on its cunning.

Foxes, like dogs and cats, are troubled with fleas, and when the infestation becomes unbearable they gather a mouthful of moss, and slowly walk backwards into the nearest stream until only the mouth is left above the surface of the water.

The fleas naturally take refuge on the moss, and when the fox is satisfied they have all embarked, he opens his mouth and the moss floats away, while the fox regains the bank, happy in freedom from his tormentors.

You can't depend on your acquaintance to sell your stock. If you advertise you will reach the man anxious to buy.

FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS - GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Pres.—C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.
Vice-Pres.—L. F. Hoffman, Mott, N. D.
Sec'y—Miss Inez Blacet, Greenville, Ill.

Official Paper—
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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8. Charles Kraft, Odessa, Minn.

Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

THE PEOPLE VS. THE TRUSTS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The "People" of the United States are awakening rapidly on the Trust question. We are getting wise to the real situation in the great industrial world. The trusts have not grown naturally as some would have us believe. They have been made artificially by promoters. They are not based on efficiency or brains but on their power, to destroy competitors, on special privileges from the government which they have so long controlled, and on their power to force low prices on producers and high prices on consumers.

Control by Trusts.

The men who own the Steel Trust control 55 per cent of the railroads and get special privileges in spite of the Interstate Commerce Commission. They have a special privilege in transportation over all would-be competitors. All other Trusts are linked with them. The oil, salt, match, machine, lumber, sugar, clothing, milling, beef, and shoe trusts are commingled, intermingled and interlaced and dovetailed together. They are practically one great industrial combination united for the purpose of robbing the seven million wage earners and seven million farmers of about all they earn each year.

The Most Dangerous Trust.

The most dangerous trust is the money trust or credit trust. The same people who control our industries own and control our banks. They control the money, our circulating medium. They control all credit in the business world. They can say who shall build railroads and who shall not. Who shall build factories and mills and who shall not; who shall own and run mines and who shall not.

This power and control of money, credit, transportation, mines, factories, mills, water power, etc., by a few greedy, selfish millionaires is the great curse of the American people. Unless this power is destroyed and this control wrested from the hands of the few, so-called free America will become a land of industrial slaves. It will be the home of the slave instead of the brave. Economic freedom is essential to happiness and prosperity as well as political and religious liberty. In fact, economic freedom is the basis of both political and religious freedom.

How to Get Economic Freedom.

How to get this economic freedom is an important question, which should be freely discussed by all the readers of this paper. No man has all the practical ideas on this question. There is wisdom in a multitude of counselors; and we ask a full and free discussion of this important question by farmers and wage earners.

The Equity Union Idea.

We believe this question will finally be solved by industrial Unions which promote the intelligence, morality and fraternalism of their members and make them golden rule co-operators. Economic freedom is only possible to an intelligent, moral, fraternal people. He who would be free must himself strike the blow. The wealth producers must be united into industrial unions and each organization must be a great educating force which will continually

promote the intelligent, morality and fraternalism of its members.

Golden Rule Co-Operation.

The Equity Union believes in golden rule co-operation and is teaching it to farmers in eight states by lecturers, by literature, by a weekly paper in every member's home and by actual demonstration in business as fast as we can build up and carry on our Equity Exchanges.

In our Union the man is the Unit and not the dollar. We are opposed to big percents on dollars. We are radically opposed to the profit system which makes the Trusts of America. We pay back to each stockholder in our exchanges all profits on what he buys or sells. We are organizing a chain of farmers' elevators from Texas to North Dakota on the idea of golden rule co-operation. Every member owns \$100 of the capital. No more and no less. If the poor man will join the union and cheat the profit system out of twenty-five dollars and take one share in our exchange and give us his patronage we agree to give him three more shares and to give him back in cash his \$25, and after this all profits.

As fast as we educate the farmers to understand golden rule co-operation they unite with us and stay united. The Equity Union idea will unite one million farmers and keep them united. We ask every reader of this paper to send ten 2c stamps for the Equity Text Book which explains fully our plan of golden rule co-operation. When fully carried out by one million farmers it will revolutionize our entire marketing system, for the benefit of both producers and consumers. We will come direct to consumers with our products. We will buy direct from mines, mills and factories, and the Trusts will be entirely eliminated.

The ignorance and selfishness of the people is what separates us. Industrial Unions must be organized and become great organizing, educating forces. As the people become more intelligent, moral and fraternal, ignorance, selfishness and suspicion will be overcome as darkness is overcome by light, and we will unite and co-operate in great industrial unions and the power of every Trust will be broken. In fact, there will be no more combinations of the few controlling our state and national governments that they may have special privileges against the masses.

The millions of dollars farmers now pile up in the hands of the beef trust, milling trust, cotton trust, machine trust and all other trusts, will come out into the country for beautiful country homes, schools, churches and co-operative towns. The millions of dollars coal miners give the saloons and coal barons will enable them to own the mines co-operatively and all the wealth they produce will belong to them and go to them. The railroads will be owned co-operatively by the two million people who run them and who will be united into one great industrial union.

The great steel plants and all factories will be owned and operated by the people who run them, every man having equal opportunity, equal rights and all the wealth he produces. The wealth producers all over our country will be banded together in sympathy, all having the golden rule spirit of co-operation, all united on the principle of equal rights to all and special priv-

ileges to none. The Trusts will no longer control our industries, our railroads, and our government for the benefit of the few and to the sorrow of the many. The National government will be made up of representatives of our industrial unions instead of representatives of the unholy trusts and will be the great umpire seeing that there is protection and fair play and a full opportunity for the humblest citizen.

We believe that America is to be different from all other nations of the world. Here, we are all to have equal rights, equal opportunity and all the wealth we produce. This is only possible as the masses become intelligent moral and fraternal. The "Farmers' Equity Union," with headquarters at Greenville, Ill., has for its principal object the promotion of the intelligence mortality and fraternalism of its members and to make them true golden rule co-operators, we buy and sell on a safe margin all farm produce, flour, coal, feed, and farm machinery and never declare over 5 per cent dividends on the stock subscribed. All profit is prorated back to stockholders. I will deliver a free lecture on Golden Rule co-operation at any good town if the farmers will advertise the meeting, and furnish a court house or a good hall.

Your farmer friend,

C. O. DRAYTON,
Greenville, Ill.

FARMERS' MEETINGS.

Pleasant Valley school house, Tuesday night, 7:30, April 29; Kiowa school house, Wednesday night, 7:30, April 30; North Star school house, Thursday night, 7:30, May 1; Fairview school house, Friday night, 7:30, May 2; Grand Equity Union rally in Bucklin, Saturday, May 3, 2 p. m., band concert 1:45 p. m.

Dear Sir: The Equity Union is planted in eight states. It is started at 20 good towns on the Rock Island and at 10 on the Santa Fe. Farmers Stick in the Equity Union; 150 are sticking at Liberal, Kansas, and prorate to themselves over seven thousand dollars for their patronage. This is a good showing for the first year. We want 200 farmers to all trade together at Bucklin and pay back to themselves all the Profits on their business. Co-operation puts all the profits into the farmers' pockets instead of the middleman's pocket. Farmers:—It will pay to co-operate. Our great weakness is in our separation. We must unite! 'How to Unite the Farmers and Keep Them United' is C. O. Drayton's subject. Hear him at Pleasant Valley school house April 7:30 p. m.; Kiowa S. H. Apr. 30, 7:30 p. m.; North Star S. H. May 1, 7:30 p. m.; Fairview S. H. May 2, 7:30 p. m.; Equity Rally in Bucklin Saturday, May 3, 2 p. m. Bring your family in time for the large group photograph in Bucklin at 2 p. m.

J. P. HUNTER,
D. BIRNEY,
T. L. LANE.

UNITY PROMOTES PROGRESS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Progress is slow, when human beings work as separate atoms each for himself. We can easily gather a million men and train them by organizing an army for the destruction of life and property. Can we not unite enough of intelligent men to protect the homes and families of the wealth producing inhabitants of our enlightened country? Organize them, for the purpose of destroying a system that is more detrimental and destructive to human life and property than war. Man advances just in proportion as he mingles his thought with his labor; just in proportion as he lays aside all selfishness and superstition and learns to love and aid his fellowman.

Matter is animal; mind is human; if we will organize matter we will be able to accomplish wonderful works.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY is NOW in the Province of SASKATCHEWAN Western Canada

160 ACRES
FARM IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE



Do you desire to get a Free Homestead of 160 Acres of that well known Wheat Land? The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable. New Districts have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no Free Homestead left.

A Swift Current, Saskatchewan farmer writes:—"I came here on my homestead, March, 1908, with about \$1000 worth of horses and machinery, and just as in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 200 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc., to

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT,
125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.
C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 413,
112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
or Address, Superintendent of Immigration
Ottawa, Ont., Canada

EUGENE W. STAFF,
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Designer and Installer of Storage Battery,
Electric Light and Power Plants for the
City and Farm.
402 LACLEDE BLDG., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Physically the Panama Canal demonstrates what mind mingled with labor can do; it is mind mingled with labor that removes every obstacle from the path of progression. Organized mind will organize matter.

Don't say that a thing is impossible. Co-operation is united mind and physical strength of individual units working in harmony with each other to or for the betterment of all. Our agricultural schools are teaching us farmers to co-operate in an effort to stimulate the farmer to produce a larger quantity and a better quality which means more physical labor and more mental labor. Folks will laugh, or some folks will, if you speak of a farmer who mingles his thoughts with his labor, but he is not very successful who depends altogether upon his physical strength to guide him in the production and marketing of his products. No man or set of men can sit in an office and manage the work upon a farm. Neither can they manage the sale of the farmer's products to the satisfaction of producer and consumer. We have had the disease a long time; it is a chronic case, but the Equity Union plan is the remedy and all we have to do is to make the application and the farmer and consumer are doing this.

Our schools of agriculture have done a world of good in teaching us how to destroy the destructive insects that prey upon our crops. We have been killing potato bugs for 400 years, and there will be just as many or more this year than ever, but our Equity plan will aid us in destroying the parasite that preys upon our purse. What is the use of telling over and over again how the consumer is being held up and how the farmer is being held down? It is an undisputable fact. Why argue this any longer? But everybody does not know how the Equity plan helps both up. If our agricultural papers would all come down to business and talk co-operation on the Equity plan that co-operates, they would show to the people that they are for all. What good will you do a sick patient if you tell him he is sick? He knows that. Now tell him that he must take a pill but be careful about telling him whose pills to take for fear you will hurt some fellow's business who is making pills.

Why don't you tell your subscribers that you have not advanced far enough along the line of co-operation to advise a remedy, but tell them that Dr. Equity is recommended by Colman's Rural World. Advocate the first known remedy and that one application applied to the mind will effect a cure. Farmers who think and read will think more of you and your paper. People have learned to read between the lines. All of the twentieth century

farmers are not Uncle Joshe's of phonographic fame.

Mr. Man who comes from Perdue wants to be sure he knows just what the farmer wants better than the farmer knows himself. We don't want any think-so's. This fellow might do pretty well for the farmer who has not the time nor the inclination to boss his renter and work upon the farm, but I believe that most of us can read and those of us who can't head, have a wife that can, and if Perdue will do her demonstrating at Perdue, and print it in the bulletin we will understand and save a little tax money. However, we are very glad that our law-makers and college professors are thinking. We as farmers know what we want better than Mr. Grain Speculator or the Mr. Businessman or the Mr. Banker. We are capable of thinking and possess a reasonable amount of gray matter. We believe in cultivating a new idea born of the brain of a farmer, and are just now pretty busy sowing some Equity seed, and it has wonderful vitality, and we are sure of a good crop, which is not sold to the speculator six months in advance of maturity. There is as much pleasure in giving as there is in receiving. If we were all living under a co-operative corporate system, all receiving the full fruits of our own labor and not preying upon the weaker ones, how much more all would enjoy this short preparation life. Men and women who are satiated with wealth and realize the hopelessness of purchasing true happiness with money, can, during the remaining years of their lives live a thousand years in the pleasure that will be theirs from helping humanity to attain the true system—co-operation.

T. L. LINE.

FARMING WITH A PURPOSE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Springtime is upon us and the farmer is sowing that he may reap. But on the outset we wish to know why the farmer wishes to reap? We all know the farmer as an individual wants or desires a good, large yield. Outside of his own consumption we find the farmer's desire for a large crop is the power his large crop will have in "exchange" for money. But why does the farmer desire money? Is it not the desire to have something to "exchange" for that which he himself does not raise or produce?

So in simple terms we say the farmer sows and reaps for a living for himself. It is very true most farmers could live for quite a period at least, just from the crops of his own farm. In this way the farmer is the most independent man under the sun.

Again the question arises, Why don't farmers live just from their own production; why not mill their own individual flour, spin, weave, etc., all to themselves?

We find that this way of farming has passed and now people must specialize.

Right here we discover the non-business side of farming, or farming to no purpose, for the millers are an organized band of flour sellers and the farmers a band of unorganized wheat sellers.

But what equity is calling for is an organized band of sellers and by its organization have its wheat milled into flour by its own mill managers and then sell to the consumer direct as possible from its own organized mill managers.

We do not want anyone to think equity teaches taking our good farmers from the farm to attend to something they know nothing about; but it does teach that the farmers should organize and have managers (the best) instead of organized "middlemen" to attend to the finishing and distributing end of farming.

Equity teaches farming for a pur-

pose (living for self and posterity.)

The farmer is asking what to do; also consumer is asking what to do; and when farmer and consumer get together on equity principles the solution of the high cost of living is found.

Which is farming to the most purpose selling through "middlemen" or through your own organized managers? Farmers and consumers, the conditions are before us, as long as we don't act the "middleman" will continue for us.

It is also to the consumers advantage to see the farms improved and built up rather than a long line of "middlemen."

So we want to see equity go on farming for a purpose and also buying with a purpose so farmer and consumer alike can see the farms built up and improved from which we all must live.

Equity pulls the cord of our national prosperity. Our schools, our churches our welfare depends upon equity principles. We, a growing people must master this situation.

Civilization began when man learned to till the soil, co-operate with nature, and cause the earth to bring forth food for a growing race.

Now brother farmer, don't let some "middleman" tell you that you must not farm for a purpose. Equity teaches that you and your land must be well fed that this nation continue to prosper.

VIRGIL WIRT.

Virden, Ill.

ECONOMIC LAW.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Economic law is that law of life which dominates the mind and directs the reasoning intelligence into paths of least resistance in arriving at desired results. This law does not determine what shall, or shall not be done by living intelligence; but it directs our efforts to produce, and to do that which we want to produce or do as individuals or as a people, by the least expenditure of brains or physical labor. When this law is disregarded, either through ignorance or by intention nature exacts her penalty and man individually and collectively is the loser. To live in accord with economic law is to better understand nature's laws, thereby making it possible to bring into more harmonious relation man and his environment. Recognition of this law and the adjustment of individual and community life to its demands is essential to rapid progress and the degree of such recognition determines in like degree man's health, happiness and material welfare.

What is true of nature in its conservation of energy should also be true of man individually. When two or more of us combine in a business partnership we recognize economic law by searching our intelligence for a common purpose. We unconsciously recognize the progressive power of concentrated force. This is still further true when a corporation joins many individuals also for a common purpose. These individuals may widely differ in their likes and dislikes, their beliefs and nationalities, their habits and intelligence, but in a corporation they find a common ground meeting and a practical way of joining forces. We see from this that the individual lives in accord with economic law; we see the same when two or more combine and again when individuals combine in a corporation but when we look at our nation of farmers we find there is absolutely no recognition of economic law collectively in its industrial life. Economic law, the unseen but ever present power behind intellectual effort demands that industry shall be centralized and no legislation or opposition of the people can prevent this illogi-

GOVERNOR COLMAN

Spent the last thirty years of his life in building up and improving, what he claimed to be the "BEST STOCK FARM" in the entire State of Missouri—

212 acres of splendid rich, fertile ground, rolling but not broken, 12 miles from St. Louis on the Olive Street and Mill Creek Road, near Creve Coeur Lake, and overlooking the Missouri River and its famous bottom lands for miles. Good house and all necessary out-buildings, family orchard of miscellaneous fruit and plenty of fine water. This is a splendid farm, situated in the richest and most picturesque part of the County, on fine roads and with good transportation. The Creve Coeur branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. runs through the place, and Colman Station is only a short distance from the residence.

This must be sold. Parties looking for a bargain should waste no time in seeing this. For price, terms and other information, see

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS,

Bank of Commerce Building; St. Louis, Mo.

cal consummation. The people must decide whether they will continue to allow industry to centralize in the hands of individuals by corporation, thus dividing the nation into two opposing forces, or whether they will invoke the invincible power of economic law by corporation.

Co-operation will result in a new civilization, new in every part and structure of mind and matter. Co-operation is linked with the past; it is forged out of present conditions, is direct compliance with industrial gravitation and economic law; it is not a dream; it is a reality.

The Equity Union has the plan, the principle advocated by Lincoln is as true today as it was then, that "Kings were made for subjects, not subjects for kings."

Money was made for man; not man for money. The men of big business have controlled the farming industry until they have become our bosses when they should be the peoples well paid servants. We as farmers must explode the idea that one man shall control five hundred of us; it is much easier for us to control him in business affairs.

T. L. LINE.

OUR LIBERAL CLUBBING OFFERS. COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

To secure new or renewal subscriptions for COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD we offer you choice of the following combinations for \$1.00, as advertised:

McCall's Fashion Magazine and RURAL WORLD one year, \$1.00

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Farm and Home and RURAL WORLD, one year each, \$1.00

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Regular \$2 book on Farriery—should be in hands of all horse owners—and COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, one year, \$1.25.

American Magazine with RURAL WORLD, both one year for \$1.75

We will renew your subscription and send the paper for one year to a friend or neighbor for \$1.00.

The Business Man Farmer

knows the importance of using proper machinery on the farm. He too, knows the value of feeding cut fodder. Proper cutting and filling a Silo are as important as the Silo itself. The **Dick Blizzard Ensilage Cutter** (Patented), is built for endurance and satisfaction-giving. Prospective buyers of Ensilage Cutters should know all about the Blizzard. The information is free for the asking. Weber Imp. & Auto Co., 1900 Locust St., St. Louis.

500-Acre Farm for Sale

all rich level river bottom land, above overflow, and only 5 miles from railroad town; on two public roads and telephone line. There are 200 acres of this in cultivation and balance in timber. There are 10 houses and a store building. People are all white and native Americans; most of them are from Illinois and Missouri.

This property can be bought for \$40 per acre if taken this month; 1/4 cash, balance to suit purchaser. I have two smaller farms for sale also.

L. G. CROWLEY, Black Jack, Ark.

You can farm all the year 'round in Arkansas

PRACTICALLY every month is a productive month. No long, hard winters to require expensive clothing for the family or long feeding seasons for stock.

There is plenty of land

Deep, rich soil, and at very low prices. It will pay you to investigate.

We have just published six illustrated folders on Arkansas. Send for the one that interests you.

1. Central Arkansas
2. Northeastern Arkansas
3. Southeastern Arkansas
4. Southwestern Arkansas
5. White River Valley
6. Arkansas Valley

The way there is via the

Iron Mountain Route

Let us tell you about low fares for home-seekers

Mr. J. N. Anderson, Immigration Agent, Iron Mountain, St. Louis: Please send me Arkansas Land

Folder No.

Name

Address

SIXTH ANNUAL SALE OF HIGH-CLASS SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES AT MEXICO

(Continued From Page 5.)

minute of the three days he was in Mexico. Everybody had a good word for John—and he tries to deserve it. Hook & Woods have a large number of fancy horses in training all the time at their college in Paris, Mo.

—W. Jeff Woods, of Auxvasse, Mo., bought several good horses at the Mexico sale. He ships a large number of horses to the St. Louis market.

—Col. Paul Brown, owner of the great saddle stallion My Major Dare, came down from St. Louis Friday to attend the sale.

—Mr. Ernest L. Eubanks, proprietor of Silver Lawn Stock Farm, Slater, Mo., was mingling with the horse-men during the sale. He has one of the best improved and most conveniently arranged stock farms in Missouri, and enjoys the friendship and confidence of all who have dealings with him.

—J. A. and S. C. Groves, operate the Westholm Stock Farm, Mexico, Mo., the home of the celebrated Jack, Dr. Wood 1731. They have several fine yearling jacks at present.

—R. E. Biggs, of Montrose Stock Farm, Auxvasse, Mo., attended the sale. Mr. Biggs is one of the most enthusiastic members of the Saddle Horse Association.

—J. C. Cabbell, of Bosworth, Mo., liveryman and dealer in high-class saddle horses, attended the sale.

—We were pleased to meet Mr. Howard Estell, of the firm of C. R. Estell & Son, proprietors of Woodland Stock Farm, breeders of cattle and hogs. They operate one of the finest farms in Howard County.

—Mr. Wm. Buckman, Monroe City, of the firm of Buckman Bros., was one of the greatest hustlers in Mexico last week at the sale and did a big business. Buckman Bros. are among the most prominent and reliable firms in the saddle horse business in Missouri.

—Hamilton Bros. have a large stock farm near Benton City. They had a big sale last month at their farm.

—Col. C. D. Crow, of Paris, Mo., was at the sale. Col. Crow was at one time owner of the great saddle horse Ginger Bread Man. He is a heavy shipper of stock south.

—Lee Bros. operate one of the largest saddle horse barns in Missouri and handle a large number of Missouri's high-class saddle-bred horses.

—Jack Harrison, of Auxvasse, Mo., came over to the sale and reports his horses in fine shape. Mr. Harrison brought Rex Denmark, the sire of Rex McDonald, to Missouri. He has several promising colts from Astral King and Raven Dare.

—Mr. Ed. L. Lee was one of the busiest men in the crowd at the sale, and is recognized as one of the greatest boosters of the saddle horse game in Missouri.

—Mr. C. L. Ewing, who operates a training farm at Slater, Mo., was mixing with the crowd.

—We were pleased to meet Mr. R. H. Cauthorn, familiarly known as "Uncle Bob," who has grown old in the work of horse breeding, having bred the great The Intelligencer.

—G. A. Pierce, proprietor of Pleasant View Stock Farm, Armstrong, Mo., was a visitor to Mexico during the big sale.

—R. L. Hawkins, horse and mule buyer for Campbell-Reid Commission Co., E. St. Louis, bought a number of fine horses at the sale.

—D. C. Walker, a prosperous farmer of Armstrong, Mo., was here Friday. He operates a large farm.

—E. A. Spires, Holliday, Mo.,

breeder and exhibitor of fine live stock, was a visitor at the horse sale.

—We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. I. H. Talbert, 81 years of age, a member of the Colman Hunting & Fishing Club. He is a brother-in-law of the late Norman J. Colman.

—Hugh B. Mudd, Monroe City, had several fine horses entered in the sale which sold for good prices.

Mr. Atkins, of the Atkins Livery, Okmulgee, Okla., was in attendance at the sale. They buy and sell high-class horses.

—W. J. Woods, Auxvasse, Mo., was on hand every day. Mr. Woods is Callaway county's largest shipper of horses and mules.

—Blades Bros., Holliday, Mo., proprietor of Forest Glen Stock Farm, sold 16 head of horses at the sale. They operate a large farm and breed some of the best horses in the state.

—A. T. Steelman, Rudolph, Ill., came down to the sale and purchased Forest King's Queen 7671, for \$275.

BANQUET TO THE VISITING HORSEMEN AT THE MEXICO, MO., SALE.

On Thursday evening a banquet was given by the Mexico Commercial Club in Toalson Hall. About 200 guests were present. A fine lunch was served by the ladies of the Episcopal Church. An orchestra discoursed suitable music between speeches. Secretary R. E. Race, of the Commercial Club welcomed the guests and after prayer by Rev. S. G. Woods, of Auxvasse, introduced Mayor Potts, who, after greeting the visitors, said:

"Kentucky boasts of her beautiful women, fine horses and good whiskey. Missouri has robbed her of her beautiful women and fine horses, and has only left them their whiskey to drown their sorrows."

Mayor Potts then introduced President James A. Houchin of the Missouri Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, who presided the remainder of the evening, and introduced the different speakers. Mr. Houchin was lavish in his praise of Mexico and her people, and said he was always glad to come to Mexico, because of what the people were doing for the saddle horse industry. He had a few words of praise for each of the speakers.

Stockton Fountain, of Centralia, Mo., complimented the Missouri Sales Co. for inaugurating the annual sales and paid a nice compliment to the Mexico newspapers. He said the people of this vicinity do not fully appreciate the extent of the saddle horse industry and should "put their shoulders to the wheel" and keep Missouri in the front rank.

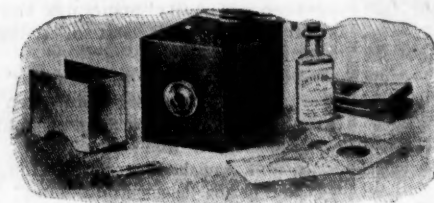
Prof. F. B. Mumford, Dean of the Missouri College of Agriculture, said Mexico had one of the greatest horse sales in the United States, and that some of our finest horses will be remembered long after men contemporary to them are forgotten.

Sheriff Hawkins, of Pike County, who recently sold his champion stallion Missouri King for \$5000, told of the supremacy of the Missouri saddle horse. Mr. Hawkins told some interesting show ring history and urged the necessity of advertising the Missouri saddler, and if we would advertise as the Kentuckians do, our horses would soon overshadow them. He paid a high compliment to Editor Rufus Jackson for his efforts in promoting Missouri's live stock interests.

W. L. Nelson, assistant secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, was the next speaker. He complimented Mexico on her enviable position in the saddle horse world.

Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, head of the Animal Husbandry Department, Missouri College of Agriculture, announced that a saddle horse bulletin would soon be issued by the State Board of Agriculture. This bulletin will be gotten up by E. A. Trow-

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bridge and Rufus Jackson. He also spoke upon the necessity of advertising our horses.

Address by John Hook.

John Hook, Paris, Mo., the next speaker introduced by President Houchin, made a very entertaining speech. Mr. Hook said:

"Mr. Toastmaster and my fellow horsemen: When I am called on to talk to a gathering like this, I don't know where I am at. There is one discovery that I made several years ago, and that is that I am not eligible to registry as a speech maker. I feel like that I can set myself all right, but I can't get away in any decent form."

"My hock action is of the very bumest kind; and when I undertake to take an oratorical flight, I find myself winging very badly. I think my principal trouble is, that I was not high-schooled more when I was a colt."

"In making this show, while I don't expect to get in the money, I beg of you gentlemen sitting as judges, not to send me to the barn as disqualified."

"I was not as fortunate in my young days as my good friend Mat Cohen; the same genial Mat whose great speech delivered at Columbia recently caused a whole nation to sit up and take notice. While Mat was spending his boyhood days in college, digging up Greek and Latin roots by the armful, Dick Graham and myself were hobnobbing out to Connecticut. We are told that Mat prepared himself for the ministry, but later reformed and went into the saddle horse business."

"The saddle horse business is the biggest business in the land today, and Mexico, Mo., is the hub around which the game revolves. Mexico took the business in hand years ago, when it was a sickly infant, and by careful nursing, and close attention, has grown it to the giant as we see it today; and I don't know of a better man to put the finishing touches on this giant than my good friend and your fellow-citizen, the Honorable Rufus Jackson."

"It always does me good to come to Mexico; I like to mix with her people, and talk with her saddle horse men, because they are the best fellows on earth. I like to be at the home of that old patriarch of Saddle horses, 'Rex McDonald,' as well as that of the promising 'The Intelligencer,' owned by Uncle Bob Cauthorn."

"The people of Mexico have been good to me; have always been my friends; and ready to give me a glad hand. Whatever success I have met with in life, or that I may meet with in the future, is to a big degree the result of your encouragement. I like your people; I love your town, and I like to meet with your saddle horse breeders' association."

"May this be the best meeting ever held here, and they continue to be better and better, until Mexico, Mo., is recognized the world over, as the greatest saddle horse center."

J. J. Searcy, of East St. Louis, said the saddle horse was in such demand that it seldom found its way to the public market. He said Mexico, Mo.,

was the home of the ideal saddle horse.

Col. P. M. Gross, the auctioneer, made a very interesting speech. He said Mexico needs a sale pavilion. "I offered to start a subscription today with \$100 for one, but they told me they did not need my money, but hoped to have one for the sale next year."

Dr. W. C. Gadsby and Rufus Jackson urged the organization of saddle horse interests.

Farm Adviser Rusk of Audrain Co. said: "Our salvation in agricultural pursuits lies in the production of live stock, and that the saddle horse industry was paramount in Audrain county."

President Houchin made the concluding speech of the evening, who in behalf of the horsemen, expressed appreciation of the hospitality and courtesy shown by the Commercial Club, the ladies who so delightfully served the luncheon and the people of Mexico in general.

At the conclusion of President Houchin's address the meeting adjourned.

Visiting Horsemen at the Banquet.

Among those present at the banquet were: Frank Jennison, Roy Cable, K. R. Trump, J. E. Wells, H. Page, Mr. Frost, E. T. Major, Chas. Crow, E. N. Hamilton, F. L. Crosby, Rufus Jackson, Bascom Huddleston, F. A. Huddleston, Judge Matthias Crum, Ben Glenn, M. D. Glenn, Will Thompson, F. B. Mumford, Joe Harris, J. W. Clatterbuck, William Hut-ton, C. R. Wells, Fred Uhrich, R. P. Glenn, Mr. McDonald, J. W. Shelby, Ed. White, John R. Thompson, C. C. Horton, E. L. Eubanks, H. L. Way, W. E. Snowden, Porter Taylor, Bert Luckie, E. S. Stewart, J. T. Ford, French Field, B. R. Middleton, W. F. Atkinson, Chas. Holt, W. J. Wood, W. C. McCann, G. W. Hayden, T. T. T. T. T. Toalson, W. R. Jeffrey, W. E. Baldwin, William Darling, J. A. At-Jas. A. Houchin, Dick Ashworth, A. G. Harris, R. E. Maupin, Field Quib-enberry, W. C. Summers, Chester At-terbury, C. D. Ragsdale, T. W. Atkins, W. W. Garner, E. G. Davis, C. L. Ewing, A. J. Estill, A. Larsen, L. W. Petty, R. H. Dunn, Dr. Gadsby, Clarence Barnes, R. H. Earsom, W. O. Patterson, John Glenn, Watt Anderson, R. O. Beamer, T. D. Anderson, R. L. Hawkins, W. H. Wilson, Ben Glenn, W. A. Stacey, D. Schilling, M. V. Harrison, W. J. Leven, C. P. Palmer, E. B. Street, W. H. Yates, Z. V. Wakefield, W. P. Hawkins, Thomas Gorman, Stockton Fountain, Ralph Hamilton, C. H. Lewis, J. T. Johnson, R. A. Potts, E. J. Tincher, Gales Clatterbuck, E. L. Shelley, W. L. Nelson, D. E. Holman, Marvin Moss, O. J. Wakefield, Les Hume, C. R. McNay, E. R. Myers, James Ford, Leon Tansil, L. E. Tansil, R. E. Biggs, E. W. Rusk, J. J. O'Brien, J. S. Fitzgerald, Ed. Moore, O. C. Ward, D. C. Walker, G. A. Spooner, Morris Middleton, Willard Potts, W. K. Caldwell, C. E. Dunlap, Sid Hout-ton, L. M. White, Don Reaves, W. W. Conner, S. G. Wood, Chas. Green, E. P. Uhrich.